Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 24, 1841.

LECTURES ON MATRIMONY.---The attention of our readers is directed to the concluding reflections of Rev. Mr. DAVIS' last Lecture on Matrimony, found in another column. These Lectures have excited very considerable attention in this community, and, we are sorry to say, have subjected the Rev. gentleman to some severe and improper newspaper strictures. We express no opinion ourselves on the merits of the Lectures, not having had an opportunity of hearing one; but no one can deny that the subject is an appropriate one for the sacred desk; and we think the sacred employments of the Lecturer should have shielded him from newspaper attack while engaged in the legitimate functions of his office.

MURDERER OF MARY C. ROGERS.---A person named EDWARD C. SANDELL has been arrested in New Jersey, as the supposed murderer of the unfortunate Miss ROGERS.

THE CAROLE.---Much discussion is going on in the South in reference to this vessel, and a good deal of excitement is manifested. Late news from Nassau, New Providence, states that some of the liberated slaves have sailed for Jamaica to work on the plantations, and others are employed at Nassau in various capacities. Two of those imprisoned on charge of murder have since died.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.---From the National Intelligencer we learn that Mr. FORWARD's report was sent to the two Houses on Monday last. The Secretary estimates a deficiency for the present year, of $627,559, which he recommends shall be provided for by an immediate issue of treasury notes to that amount.

For the next year, (1842) the receipts into the Treasury (excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands) are estimated at $19,200,000. From which is to be deducted $627,559, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at $32,791,010—leaving to be provided for, on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of $14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency, in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a re-issue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with two millions of dollars, (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury to meet emergencies in the public service,) to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported into the United States, "as may be selected with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration."

The report also goes into an argument upon the principles which ought to govern the adjustment of the tariff to the wants of the government.

TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.---The Montreal Courier, in speaking of the recent acts of incendiarism on the frontier, attributes them to Americans, and says: "The recent acts of incendiarism have naturally created a feeling of deep indignation in Canada, and they threaten a retaliation in kind. Should they carry their threats into execution, and there is every reason to fear they may, should the atrocities from the American side continue, what could we say? It is fearful to think of the consequences which may result from the condition of things on the frontier, and it is earnestly to be hoped that prompt and energetic measures will be taken to put a stop to the outrages committed."

SUCCESSFUL THEFT.---A daring theft was committed at the Patent Office, Washington city, about half past one o'clock on the 19th inst. The articles stolen are valued in amount between ten and fifteen thousand dollars.---They consist of a splendid snuff box of gold, elaborately ornamented with diamonds of great brilliancy, in the centre of which is the letter A. A necklace of most costly pearls, very splendid. The gold jewelled scabbard of a sword, and other minor articles of value. The box was presented to Levit Harris, Esq., by the Emperor of Russia, and it alone was valued at five thousand dollars. The necklace was set down at three thousand five hundred dollars. There were some twenty gentlemen in the room at the time of the theft.

EFFECTS OF RUM.—Eastern papers give an account of a savage affray, which occurred at Ellsworth, Maine, on the 8th inst. Two families, Thurston and Brown by name, lived in one house, and occasionally quarrelled with each other. On the day named, they had a quarrel, which resulted in each of the parties seizing his gun, and, muzzle to muzzle, firing it. Thurston's charge went through the roof of the house, and Brown's lodged partly in the head, arm, and side of Thurston, who was pretty severely, though not mortally wounded.—The parties were arrested, examined and bound over to the next term of the Supreme Court, which sits in July.

Thurston was drunk at the time; but both parties, since the affray, have taken an oath never to drink rum more.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—Late arrivals from Central America bring accounts of a dreadful earthquake, principally in the province of Cartago. The principal shock took place at six o'clock on the morning of the second of September. A letter from the city of Heredia says that the earthquake was so sudden that those persons who escaped had hardly time to get out of their houses before the falling of the walls. The destruction is so great, that the site of any particular edifice is hardly to be distinguished among the ruins. In the city, the houses, even to the stone work, were thrown upwards by the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbish.

The loss of life is very great among all classes. The inhabitants of those villages in the Department which have suffered the least, have assembled, by order of the Government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. They are now hard at work, and will continue digging while necessary. People perished in the streets, in the plazas, and in the churches. All the provisions are beneath the ruins, and the people are suffering a horrible state of want, which is likely to continue, for the fences having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach.

In some parts of the province not even a shed was left standing. Up to last accounts the shocks continued without cessation.

HAY MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, favorable to the election of ALEXANDER HAY to the office of Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, convened at the Drovo House on Wednesday evening, Henry Beares was unanimously appointed President, and Thos. Collingwood and David McGonigle, Vice Presidents. Joseph Knox was chosen Secretary, and David B. Sutton, Assistant Secretary.

It was then moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the President to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: viz:—Russell Errett, Geo. Stewart, Esq., Benj. Weaver, Esq., Samuel Bausman, and John Taylor. During the absence of the Committee, J. Knox, being called upon, addressed the meeting; Samuel Black, Esq., also responded to a call of the meeting.

After which, the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Errett, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:

Whereas, the time is approaching for the citizens of Pittsburgh to exercise the privilege of electing the chief magistrate of the city for the ensuing year, and whereas a large portion of the citizens, fairly represented in a city convention, nominated for that important office, Mr. Alexander Hay, a citizen of unblemished character, of great moral worth, of sterling integrity, energy, intelligence, and firmness, peculiarly qualifying him to fill with honor to himself, and advantage to the city, the responsible station of its chief executive office,

Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting concur in, and highly approve of the nomination of Alexander Hay for the office of Mayor, and pledge themselves individually and collectively to sustain the same by their votes and influence.

Resolved, That we cannot concur in the opinion, that because Alexander Hay, is an industrious and practical mechanic, he is therefore unqualified for the office of Mayor, when we feel well assured that he possesses every other requisite qualification for that office.

Resolved, That former experience has always shown that those who cried loudest for no party whatever, when they obtained power, were the strictest partizans, and that we have no reason to believe the case would now be otherwise, were the advocates of the no party doctrine to succeed at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the Antimasonic and Whig parties, having jointly placed in nomination Alexander Hay for the office of Mayor, will not be diverted from giving him a generous, united, and full vote, by any one of the claptrap cognomen of faction, annually resorted to in our city, by the few disappointed aspirants to party favor.

Resolved, That the cry of no party, or independent action, is itself absurd; it being only another name for a party, dishonestly used, for the purpose of effecting an object which it would be vain to attempt under its true name.

George Stewart, Esq., was then called upon and addressed the meeting.

It was resolved that the chair appoint a committee of three in each ward to choose ward committees of vigilance.

Whereupon the chair appointed for the 1st [West] Ward,—B. C. Sawyer, James Gracey, Thomas K. Litch.

2d [South] Ward,—W. J. Howard, John Vandegriff, David Fitzimons.

3d [East] Ward,—Gabrial Admas, James Mackerel, Jos. McCullough.

4th [North] Ward,— John McElwain, R. E. McGowen, John Small.

Fifth Ward,—Joel W. Lightener, Esq., Jas. Dalzell, John Stubs.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Friday, December 30th, at Larimer's.

HENRY BEARES, PRESIDENT,
J. KNOX, Secretary,
D. B. SUTTON, Assis't Sec'ty.

For the Gazette.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening at the house of J Goehring, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet delegates from the other Wards to put in nomination one person for Mayor, two persons for Overseers of the Poor, and three persons for Auditor: Also proceeded to nominate ward officers, when the following persons were respectively put in nomination for the 1st Ward.

Select Council.—E. W. Stevens.
Common Council.—Henry Irwin, J. J. Carpenter, Dr. Henry Hannen, Sylvanus Lothrop.
School Directors.—T. M. Howe, D. C. Stockton.
Assessor.—J. P. Morris,
Inspector.—Wm. M. Bell.
Judge.—Wm. M. Davis.
Constable.—David Smith.

HENRY HANNEN, Chairman.
J. J. CARPENTER, Secretary.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—The following extract is the concluding portion of the Rev. Mr. Davis's sermon on Matrimony on last Sabbath evening, which, owing to indisposition, he was not able to deliver. I have obtained it of him and am at liberty to send it to you. They who heard the part delivered will be gratified to read the remainder. This, I think, is the 16th or 17th lecture of the Reverend gentleman on this subject, and as some one has maliciously observed, his lectures "grow better and better." From three to four hundred young men and as many of the other sex attend these lectures constantly (numbers often going away for want of room,) and yet not one instance of indecorum has occurred. The truth is the Rev. gentleman so discusses his subject that no one can be merry, making it appear, as it really is, one of the most important institutions of the Bible. The public will draw their own inferences therefore when these lectures are assailed by an editor and his correspondents who ———. We presume if Mr. Davis had let the Theatre, infidelity, &c., alone, he would have still been in good odor with his venomous though harmless enemies.

A. HUSBAND.

REFLECTIONS.

The Divinity of this institution is evinced by its perpetuity and immutability.

It remains in this respect like its author, and exhibits the impress of his own nature. It remains, though Paradise, where it was first set up, has passed away. It remains though two hundred generations of men have passed away. It remains though the Garden of Eden can no longer be found. Where is that tree of life in the midst of the Garden which was so pleasant to the sight and good for food? Where is that tree of the knowledge of good and evil which flourished there? Yet, though they have crumbled into dust and no longer put forth their blossoms or their fruits—Matrimony, more immortal, a richer tree of life, remains to fill generations with the fragrance of its blossoms, and the glories of its fruits. Where are Pison, and Gihore, and Hiddekel, and Euphrates, the four rivers of Eden? Where is the good gold, and the bdellium, and the onyx-stone of Havilah? No one knows—yet surviving still, more precious than Havilahian gold, or bdellium, or onyx-stone, the marriage institution continues to work out the great ends for which it was first established in obliterated Eden.—Where are all the great and costly structures of antiquity? where are Thebes, Palmyra, Nineveh and Babylon? Where are the thrones and palaces and ceptres and monuments and mausoleums of haughty Monarchs? In the sepulchres of the past; but the institution of which we speak, like its author, lives on from age to age. Surely the elements of its perpetuity and immutability originated with God.

The marriage institution is so allied to virtue, truth, the Church and God, that it has survived the mightiest attacks which have ever been made upon it. Like all the elements of the natural world, and all the institutions of the moral world, it has sprung a thousand times from the corrupt embrace of men and devils, into whose service it had been crowded, pure as when it first came from the hand of the Creator. The antediluvians and their works perished—but the marriage economy which they had outraged and prostituted—marrying and giving in marriage, only to gratify their stalwort lusts and to fight against God—was a part of the very few relics which outlived the deluge. Thrones and laws and governments and ceptres and crowns and literature and monuments of art and science were swept away in that vast wreck—but the church and the marriage economy and the Sabbath, and those who had honored them, were shut up within the ark—rode high above the wrathful deep, and, on Ararat's green and sunny heights, formed the only institutions with which to begin a new world.

That infidel and lecherous world could not drag it down to hell! It remains and will remain, till its affections sanctified, together with the church and the Sabbath, three primeval monuments of God, shall be lost in the love and vast assemblages and unending Sabbath in Heaven.

Again: Every individual in this assembly will feel, sooner or later, the value of the marriage economy. If we fail to imbibe a just perception of its importance as a time enduring race, blessed ordination of Heaven, yet God in his Providence will make us all *feel* its true worth. It corresponds to the deep sympathies of our nature. Far down in the soul there is an echoing chord, to the call of every affection. They tremble and live and sing when being begins, they love and rejoice and fear and hope and weep while friends continue, they bleed and mourn and sigh and groan when the shrowd, the coffin and the grave contain the heart's fairest treasures.

Who of you have not felt in your souls the practical power of the affections of the marriage state? Do I not speak to some stranger to night who is far from the home he loves, and whose thoughts and affections, from amid the cares of life over-leap hills and vales to rejoin the home of his childhood and its happy inmates? Who is it, oh stranger, that in sweet imagery is constantly present to your mind? It is thy father and thy mother, thy sister and thy brother, thy wife or thy child. Do I not see one here to-night whose home was beyond the broad Atlantic. Your thoughts are often there, your affections spring above and beyond the stormy wave of the sea, and you go to that sweet spot where under the benign influence of the marriage economy you spent your earliest days. Why should you look back to that shore, oh pilgrim, so long out upon life's tempestuous Ocean? Thy father and thy mother are no longer there? The old Mansion House echos not to the sweet voice of thy sister, but to the voices of strangers. Its trees, its running brooks, its sunny vales, its green hills possess no beauty to the stranger's heart, but they do to yours! And why? It was the home of the affections! The spot where the barent and the child first loved. Where thy mother first taught thee to pray! Young man, where do thy thoughts and affections, under the direction of filial piety, so often cluster.—Around the snow-covered grave of thy father or thy mother! Why do you charge that snow with cruelty! Because it hides from your sight the authors of your being!

O parent, desolate and lone do we not love to walk to and fro the tomb and kiss the ashes of our departed children? What spot so fragrant to us as where they sleep in hope of a glorious resurrection! I know a mother, sister and brother, under the power of the social economy, in an adjoining village, bring back from that great tomb of young men, New Orleans, the corpse of a son and a brother, and bury him in their own sweet grave yard. When it was announced that the dead had arrived, and that the cold barn must be its resting place for the night, at mid-night, the mother of that son might have been seen, by ministering spirits, rising from her bed and going to enjoy a privilege which had been denied her, of standing by the side of her fond child. She entered the dark apartment and approached the coffin! O what tears she she I, what sighs she uttered, what remembrances rushed upon her mind. God's book alone will tell. That was the offering of matrimony upon one of the altars of its undying love. I knew another son who died in that corpse-girded city. All that reached his home, from the relics of his being, were a few trunks. I saw the parents and brother and sister when these trunks were opened! I heard a mother weep, a sister moan, a brother howl! It was the last offering of matrimony—not upon his tomb, but upon the tombless air, and desolate hearth

When a mother dies we see the deep affections of the marriage institutions. Whose heart so hard and stony as not to break by the bed-side of a dying mother. O! what power in that last maternal look—in that last counsel—in that faltering prayer! This grand system, like the air we breathe, or the light and warmth we can see and feel, is so omnipresent that we do not know its true worth till it is invaded.

But let separation come—let a fall from virtue's mountain heights come—let sickness come—let death leave the soul in a fatherless and motherless world; then we feel the true practical power and glory of the social system. God recognizes its mercy when, to make up for the loss of two of its links of affection, he says, *I* will be the father of the fatherless, and the widow's God! *I, I* will fill up the vast void; I will make the only reparation, and afford the only consolation that can be under such a life, lost by calamity! The dying saviour recognized its mercy when, amid the strife of calvary, he said to weeping Mary: "Mother behold thy son; and to the beloved disciple, Son behold thy mother." Whatever you may think of this whole subject now, I am persuaded the time will come, if it has not already passed, when you will be *made to feel* the *heart-reaching* power of this economy of the social world. On the broad line of its affections you will go back in memory to the perished ones; you will weep or rejoice over the living products of its power. You will say, farewell! farewell! as you are broken from its loves—to sleep in death—and live in eternity.

Whether the affections of the social economy will remain after death we will not *now* decide—but one thing will remain, viz: *violated obligations*—violated obligations as connected with the vows and affections of the social state. The *system* may not abide the fires of the last day, but its *results* will! All of its invaded affections, and bleeding sympathies and blasted hopes and broken and treacherous vows will remain on the pages of that book which is above

[illegible] CUT SHORT ON BOTTOM

No wonder some men hate to hear this subject touched upon, and its secrets laid bare. There language is, "hast thou come to torment us before the time!"

But days, weeks, and months, and years roll on to the *end* of time! Sinner, when you come to die let not the thought of violated obligation, in reference to the social economy, drink up your spirits. Your sin, if you are now and have been unfaithful, will find you out, when you come to die. When fools, and ruffians, and infidels, and formalists, and apostates can no longer encourage by their *scoffs*, when you cannot leave your bed of death—when you *must* die—among the thoughts which may torment your affrighted soul will be your infidelity as a husband; your unfaithfulness as a parent; your filial impiety towards some father or mother; your want of affection as a wife, or your cruelty as a mother; or your unfaithfulness as a brother or sister; or your treachery as a lover. You may forget, but God has a memory that is not treacherous. You may compromise the matter with your conscience now, when conscience is in its infancy, and sear as with a hot iron—this subject may have no pangs now for a conscience sold to sin, and a soul covered with the leprous spots of pollution; but by and by, when that conscience gets out of its minority, when it wakes to *immortal manhood* beyond the tomb, you will bear its fearful rebukes. Then conscience will no longer hold its peace, or be smothered or seared or sold. Quicker than lightning it will rev sit the shores of time, and, in one fearful dark picture, pour upon your vision all of your earthly history.

Far from the utmost verge of day
Those gloomy regions lie,
Where flames amid the darkness play
The worm shall never die.

Conscience, the never dying worm,
With torture gnaws the heart;
And woe and wrath in every form
Is there the sinner's part.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1841.

After the reading of the Journal, the regular business of the session commenced with the appointment of the Standing Committee upon the subject of the Printing. The chair announced the names of Messrs. Mangum of N. C., Merrick of Md. and Young of Ill.

Mr. Mangum asked to be relieved from serving on the Committee, as a press of other business required his attention. Mr. Buchanan opposed.

A vote of the Senate was taken, and a large majority of Senators were against excusing the Senator from N. C., and the motion to be excused was withdrawn.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Wright of N. Y. presented three memorials from New York, praying an amendment of the Bankrupt Law. The memorials without reading were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying the repeal of the uniform law of Congress upon the subject of Bankruptcy. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Other memorials were also presented from the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, in reference to Steam Vessels of War.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from merchants of New York, asking for an alteration of the present Bankrupt Law, and if an alteration cannot be effected, praying for its repeal. Mr. Buchanan stated that he was happy to inform the Senate that one of the proposed alterations was to include Banks in the Act of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Sturgeon of Pen. presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that the Slaves of the United States may be permitted to enjoy "liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The motion to receive the memorial, on motion of Mr. King of Al., was laid upon the table.

Other business of a private nature occupied the time of the Senate for an hour, but no business was done of a public nature except notice of the introduction of a Bill to repeal the Distribution Bill, by Mr. Linn, of Mo.

The session was closed with Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Snyder of Penn. asked leave to submit a resolution appointing an additional Standing Committee of the House, whose duty it shall be to superintend the

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Objection being made from various quarters, Mr. Snyder said that as the resolution was, in his opinion, of much importance, he would move a suspension of the rules.

A division on this motion being had, it was negatived.

Mr. Adams then made an ineffectual effort to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving resolutions from the States in their order.

After a dry debate on points of order, the consideration of the various subjects referred to in the President's Message was announced as the first business in order.

The question before the House was the amendment of Mr. Atherton, proposing the reference of so much of the Message as relates to the tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Slade being entitled to the floor, spoke at great length against the amendment, and in favor of a reference to the Committee on Manufactures. He occupied some hours in reading quotations from British statesmen and others, shewing the importance of affording protection to the manufacturing interest.

Mr. Sollers next obtained the floor, but at the suggestions of his friends he waived his remarks until to-morrow

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

The Speaker presented to the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ten thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

Agricultural Society of the United States.

A meeting of the friends of Agriculture from the different sections of the United States was held, pursuant to public notice, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 15th of December, 1841, when,

On motion of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, the Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, was appointed President of the meeting; and the Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. Edmund Deberry, of North Carolina, Dr. James W. Thompson, of Delaware, Joseph Gales, Esq., of the District of Columbia, Benjamin V. French, Esq. of Illinois, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, and Robert E. Hornor, of New Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

The President, having very ably and pointedly addressd the Convention, appointed the following Committee to present the Constitution of the Society, viz; H. L. Ellsworth, of D. C., Hon. D. H Lewis, of Alamaba, Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, Hon. Zadok Casey, of Illinois, Hon. G. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, John Jones, Esq., of Delaware, Peter Thatcher, Esq., of Massachusetts, and C. F. Mercer, Esq., of Florida, who, after having retired for a few moments, reported a Constitution, which was read and adopted.

On motion J. S. Skinner, Esq., Hon. D. H. [illegible] were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Chairman, and solicit a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Mr. Torrey, of Mass. it was,

Resolved, That the Board of Control of the Society be instructed to present a petition to the present Congress of the United States, to set apart the Smithsonian bequest for the purpose of carrying out the object of the Society.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, Hon. Lewis F. Linn of Missouri, Hon. William C. Rives of Virginia, Hon. Wm. C. Johnston of Maryland, Hon. D. H. Lewis of Alabama, Hon. John Hastings of Ohio, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth of the District of Columbia, John S. Sinner, Esq. of the District of Columbia, and J. F. Callan of the District of Columbia, were appointed a Committee to select the officers of the Society provided for in the Constitution, to serve until the regular election in May next.

On motion, it was.

Ordered, That the subscription papers be left with the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, and with the Secretaries of this meeting, where persons desirous of becoming members may enrol their names.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the District.

And the Convention adjourned.

J. F. CALLAN, } Secretaries.
R. E. HORNOR, }

TEXAS.—Galveston papers to the 8th inst., have been received at New Orleans. The select committee in the Texan House of Representatives, have reported against the Yucatan arrangement, and recommend the executive to immediately recall the Navy home. Among other reasons stated for this recommendation are the following:

"The injury which the step is calculated to give to national credit; the undignified attitude in which we are placed in subsidizing for hire of one of the arms of national power, and becoming as it were the mercenary ally of Yucatan; the great danger of the entire loss of the vessels, they having been represented by the commandant as unsuited for the purposes of war," &c.

No direct news has been received from the Santa Fe expedition.

FIRE IN BRUNSWICK, ME.---A slip from the Portland Advertiser, dated Saturday evening last, says that at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th instant a fire broke out in the building next below the bridge in Brunswick, and in a very few moments the entire bridge was enveloped in flames. The fire communicated to the grist mill, and from that to a box mill and double saw mill, clapboard and shingle mill, and in one hour the whole was a mass of ruins

By the great exertions of the citizens and of their neighbors from Topsham, they were able to prevent any further destruction. Loss from $14,000 to $16,000.---*Express.*

REPUDIATION IN ARKANSAS.—We fear that our country is doomed to much disgrace, in consequence of the disposition of one or two more of the States to repudiate their debts. In Indiana, it is officially announced by the Governor, that with the best disposition upon the subject, the State *cannot* pay, while Arkansas is about to pursue a still more dishonorable course. It seems that in order to aid the Real Estate Bank, the Commonwealth issued bonds of which $500,000 in amount, were placed by the Bank just named, and in order to raise money for that Institution, in the hands of the North American Trust and Banking Company of New York. The Company endorsed the bonds, and then pledged them to Messrs. Halford & Co., who of course knew nothing of the arrangement between the Arkansas institution and the Trust Company, and supposed, naturally enough, that all was fair and above board. It seems, however, that inasmuch as the Trust Company has failed to fulfil its obligations, or in other words, has committed a breach of trust—the officers of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas declare that neither that Institution nor the State is bound to pay the bonds in the hands of Messrs. Halford & Co. Resolutions to this effect have been formally passed by the Bank, in which the acts of the North American Trust Company are declared "unauthorised and unjustifiable," and the Board say that their Institution "is neither legally nor morally bound to recognise the validity of the bonds in the hands of Halford & Co., they standing in no better or different condition in respect to the same, than the said North American Trust and Banking Company."

But worse than this, Governor Yell, of Arkansas, confirms and endorses the conduct of the Bank, and in a letter upon the subject, holds this language:

"But it would be absurd to suppose, and you mistake the character of our people if you flatter yourself, that they will tamely submit to be *taxed* to pay bonds hypothecated to *stock jobbers* to enable the Bank to carry on her speculations without the authority of law, and in express violation of her charter.

I shall, however, for your satisfaction, and that you may understand what the Legislative branch of the Government will do, lay the whole subject fully and fairly before them for their Legislative action.

If I am not mistaken in the positions assumed, I think I know the people of Arkansas too well to flatter you with much hope from that quarter."

This is a parallel case with that of Mississippi. The agents of Arkansas violate the trust reposed in them, and then a mean and base effort is made on such grounds, to swindle innocent third parties! We trust, however, that the people of Arkansas will manifest a more laudable sense of moral honesty than those of Mississippi. The effort on the part of banks and states to get rid of the payment of just debts, by turning round and denouncing those who loaned them the money, as monopolists and "stock-jobbers," is disgraceful in the extreme, and should be scouted at with scorn and indignation by every honorable American citizen.—*Penn Inquirer.*

Cotton in Jamaica.—The Boston Advertiser states that "Mr. Henry Gourgues, in a petition lately presented to the House of Assembly of the Island of Jamaica, represents that he has turned his attention to the introduction into the island of the culture of Sea Island cotton, having at considerable expense and trouble imported a quantity of seed. He says that in the months of April and May he succeeded in establishing on eleven acres of land 2800 shrubs, which have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He is now gathering the crop, samples of which he transmits to the House, and which he says have been declared by competent judges to be of the best description. He expects from his experiment 16,000 to 18,000 weight of cotton, and a sufficient quantity of seed for his own use and distribution to the public. He prays that the premium which has been offered by the House for the best sample of indigenous cotton may be awarded to him."

SPECIE.—The N. Y. Havre packet takes out $100,000 Mexican, which were purchased at 7-8 of 1 per cent. premium. The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The rates of Exchange on Europe continuing to have a downward tendency, the demand for specie has fallen off, and Mexican Dollars may now be quoted at 1 a ¼ per cent. premium, and they will probably be deposited in the banks in a few days at par, large amounts being daily expected to arrive from Vera Cruz and N. Orleans. 200,000 have recently arrived from Canada, and more is on the route. Boston has [illegible] 000 have left here within the last ten days.—Our banks have a fair supply, but are anxious to increase the amount in their vaults preparatory to their statement on the 1st of January, when it is expected they will discount more freely."

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthmas, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished Physician in one of our neighboring States, and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not *accidental* from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. For sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Dec. 14. Corner of 6th and Wood streets.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN PILLAR deceased, late of East Deer Township, Allegheny Co., to make immediate payment to them, and persons having claims against said estate will please present them, at the late residence of said deceased, to

GEORGE PILLAR,
ARCHIBALD PILLAR,
Dec. 14.—w6t*. Executors.

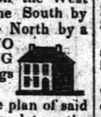
NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, by order of the Orphans Court of the County of Westmoreland, will be exposed to sale by public Vendue or Outcry, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, all that certain messuage and tract of Land containing

154 3-4 ACRES,

and allowance, bounded by lands of Jacob Byerly, lands in possession of Jacob Ludwick, and lands in the possession of Samuel H. Daily, and others, situate and being in the Township of North Huntingdon, in the said county, late the Estate of Robert Stewart, deceased, being the same tract of land devised to Rebecca Robinson, by said deceased.

ALSO, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Greensburgh, on the West side of Main street, bounded on the South by a lot of Dr. John Morrison, on the North by a lot of Jacob Welty, having a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and other small buildings thereon.



ALSO, a part of lot No. 3 in the plan of said Borough, directly back of the above lot, on the West side of an alley, bounded by Jacob Welty, and others in the said county, late the estate of Robert Stewart, deceased, being the same lots devised to Jane Fleming, by said deceased.

The sales will be held on the premises and the terms made known by John Bennett, Administrator, Cum Testamento Annexo of said Estate. By the Court,

JOHN CLARK, Clerk.
Dec. 14, 1841.—w4t. cl'g $2 50.

ADAMS' PATENT PUMP,

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS,

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio, and SHERIFF & TATE, 3d street, Pittsburgh.

The PATTEN RIGHT for States, Counties and Towns, for sale by SILAS T. JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio.

THE Patent consists in connecting Wood and Metal Pipe, and letting off the water to prevent freezing in winter.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of these Pumps, as the constant and increasing demand for them from our Agents, Sheriff & Tate, of Pittsburgh, where large numbers of our Pumps have been in use for FOUR YEARS, is better evidence in their favor than any recommendation we could give.

The advantages of these Pumps, are cheapness, durability, ease of operation, and security against frost. They are also easily put up or removed.

Persons having Wells, Cisterns or Springs at a distance from the house, can, with this improved Pump, have the water brought wherever wanted.—The subscribers also furnish LARGE PUMPS for public use, or to supply engines for mills, &c. Pumps repaired, and Leaden Pipe for conveying water, Sheet Lead of any thickness, and Leaden Pipe of any caliber, suitable for conveying water, furnished at the shortest notice,

PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, O.
SHERIFF & TATE, Pittsburgh.
Dec. 7, 1841.—w1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The subscriber proposes selling or leasing for a term of years, one of the most valuable Farms in Butler County, known as the Glade Mill Farm, situated in Middlesex township, Butler County, Pa., and 21 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and 10 from Butler, the county seat for said county.

There is on said farm an excellent Grist Mill with two run of burrs in successful operation; an excellent saw mill seat close to the grist mill; also an excellent tavern stand, store house and dwelling attached; blacksmith shop, in connection with dwellings for blacksmith and miller. It will be recollected that the turnpike road leading from Pittsburgh to Erie passes nearly through the centre of the farm, and it is allowed by the most competent judges to be one of the best locations from Pittsburgh to Erie for milling and merchandising, in connection with a house of public entertainment. Add to the above farming or grazing on an extensive scale.

It is also believed that there is an abundant supply of coal on the premises. The whole taken together presents one of the most eligible and desirable locations for doing an extensive business of any other in the western country. Those wishing either to purchase or rent would do well to examine the property soon, as now is the time for making arrangements for the future season. By calling on Mr. William Cunningham, living on the premises, or on Mr. Thomas Boles a few miles from the Glade mills, either will take pleasure in showing the property.—And by calling on the subscriber, having charge of the Poor House, in Washington county, the terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known.

JOHN LOGAN.
POOR HOUSE, Wash. Co., Pa., Nov. 25, 1841.

N. B.—Steam power could be applied to the mill with but little cost and to peculiar advantage, as the water fails part of the year. J. L.
Dec. 7.—w1st Jan.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,

PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of

WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER,

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—w6m.

JOHN H. EBBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, about the 10th of November, a DARK RED HEIFER, white face and white belly, only marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. JAMES D. LIVINGSTON.
Dec. 14, 1841.—3tw.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1841.

The supplementary and final administration account of George Cochran, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Robinson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Clark, one of the Executors of the estate of Jedia Clark, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of John Glenn, Administrator of the estate of James Irwin, late of Beaver county, deceased.

The administration account of William Proctor, surviving Executor of the estate of William Cummins, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased.

The administration account of William Proctor, acting Executor of the estate of Ann Maria Cummins, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased.

The administration account of Edward Coad, Administrator of the estate of Edward Forbis, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel M'Grew, att'y in fact of Anthony W. Rollins, and Executor of the estate of Anthony Rollins, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Paisley and Hugh Anderson, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Paisley, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Rebecca Ewing and Stephen Woods, Administrators of the estate of James Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary Ann Nimon, Administratrix of the estate of George Nimon, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Ezekiel Harker, acting Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Steele, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Collins, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Connor, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Francis Bailey, acting Executor of the estate of Jacob Beltzhoover, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Benjamin Bakewell, Thomas Bakewell and John P. Bakewell, Executors of the estate of Sarah Storkey, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Lewis Hutchison and Charles S. Bradford, Executors of the estate of James Adams, late of Reserve township, deceased.

The administration account of Catharine Heffele, Administratrix of the estate of Francis Heffele, late of Lawrenceville, deceased.

The administration account of John Graham, Executor of the estate of Samuel Peebles, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The administration account of James Barr, Administrator of the estate of Adam Drake, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administ

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 30, 1841.

RIVER.—Five feet seven inches water in the channel, and falling slowly. Navigation still continues. But little ice running at present, and weather moderate.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.—But little change has taken place since our last. Flour is scarce, and has advanced a shade, and may be quoted, from wagons, at $5,50, and from stores, at from $5,75, to $6. By the bag at $4,50 per cwt. Buckwheat, from $2 to $2,25 per cwt.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury,

Transmitting a Report upon the State of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
December 20, 1841.

SIR:—In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

I. Of the public revenue and expenditure.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837,) was, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress on the 3d of June last, $967,345 03

The receipts of the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year amount to $23,467,072 52

Viz:

From customs,	$10,847,557 44	
From lands,	1,104,063 66	
From miscellaneous & incidental sources,	90,691 69	
From bonds of Bank of U. States,	662,049 47	
From banks which failed in 1837,	51,127 30	
From Treasury notes, per act of March 31, 1840,	1,524,703 80	
From Treasury notes, per act of February 15, 1841	5,956,932 90	
From loan, per act of July 21, 1841.	3,229,946 86	
The receipts for the 4th quarter, it is estimated, will amount to	6,943,095 25	
From customs,	$4,000,000 00	
From lands,	350,000 00	
From miscellaneous & incidental sources	30,000 00	
From bond of Bank of U. States,	10,315 23	
From Treasury Notes,	250,000 00	
From loan—Received	$2,202,780 02,	
Estimate for balance qr.	100,000 00,	
	2,202,780 02,	
Making the total estimated receipts for the year,		$30,410,167 77

And, with balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, an aggregate of 31,397,512 80

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year have amounted to $24,734,346 97,

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	$4,615,363 81	
Military service,	10,834,104 45	
Naval service,	4,229,986 94	
Treasury n'ts redeemed, including interest,	5,027,811 13	
Public debt,	27,080 64	
The expenditures for the 4th quarter are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at	7,290,723 73	
Viz:		
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$1,581,205 44	
Military service	3,169,773 54	
Naval service	1,966,560 80	
Interest on loan	70,000 00	
Principal and interest on Trea'y n't's	503,181 95	
Making		32,025,070 70

And leaving a deficit to be provided for on the 1st January, 1842 627,557 90

It being essential that this deficit, arising from the failure in effecting more than a portion of the loan authorized by Congress at its last session, should be provided for by the means that might be at once available; it is recommended that an immediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized to meet the emergency.

II. Of the Estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1842.

The receipts for the year 1842 are estimated as follows:

From customs (Arising from duties accruing in 1841, and payable in 1842,	$3,400,000	$19,000,000 00
From duties accruing and payable in 1842,	15,600,000)	
Treasury notes		50,000 00
Miscellaneous sources		150,000 00
		19,200,000 00
From which deduct the estimated deficiency on the 1st of January, 1842,		627,559 90
Leaving this amount applicable to the service of the year 1842,		18,572,440 10
The expenditures for the year 1842, including $7,000,000 for the redemption of Treasury notes, are estimated at		32,791,010 78
Leaving to be provided for this amount		14,218,570 68

The receipts from the customs for the year 1842 depending for their amount upon the action of Congress, at its present session, in the adjustment of the tariff, it is not practicable to form estimates of the revenue which may be derived from that source with much precision. Those now submitted have in view the present rates of duty, and their final reduction to 20 per cent. ad valorem after the 30th of June next. The scale of duties thus established has been necessarily assumed as the basis of calculation for the remainder of the year 1842 estimated with reference to the anticipated importations of that year, compared with the average importations of former years.

In the estimated receipts, the amount which will come into the Treasury from the sales of the public lands in 1842 has been excluded, as the act of Congress of the 4th of September last directs its distribution among the several States and Territories.

With regard to the receipts from the loan already authorized by law, it is to be remarked that owing to the short period that is to elapse before it becomes redeemable, together with the unsettled state of the money market, it would not be safe to expect that any considerable portion will be obtained, for the service of the year 1842, before the expiration of the time limited for effecting it.

The law authorizing the issue of Treasury notes also expiring early in 1842, not more than $50,000 it is supposed can be made available from that source.

In estimating the expenditures of the year 1842, it is estimated that no other appropriations will be made than those now submitted in the estimates from the Department; and that the balance of those appropriations unexpended at the end of the year 1842 will be equal to that at the close of the present year.

It is proper, further, to remark that estimates of expenditures can only be made for such as may be required under existing laws, and arise in the ordinary operations of the Government. The power of appropriation, as well as the power of raising revenue, being at all times in the hands of Congress, this department cannot found estimates upon its own sense of what the public interest may be thought to require, especially at a time when the condition of the country may be supposed to call for more than ordinary means of defence and security.

The amount required for surveys of the public lands, and the compensation of the officers employed in that branch of the public service being payable out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands is not included in this estimate of expenditure.

To meet the deficiency in the year 1842, amounting to $14,218,570 68, it is respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize:

1. An extension of the term within which the residue, not yet taken, of the loan already authorized shall be redeemable amounting to say $6,500,000.

2. The re-issue of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to $5,000,000.

2. The balance still required of $2,718,570 68, together with an additional sum of $2,000,000, (a surplus deemed necessary in the Treasury, to meet emergencies of the public service) to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported as may be selected, with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

III. Re-adjustment of the Tariff.

The last reduction of duties on imports provided for by the act of the 2d March, 1833, will take effect immediately after the 30th of June next. From that day no duty will exist on any imported article exceeding twenty per cent ad valorem; and certain other legal provisions of the same act, of great importance, are to come into operation at the same time.

One of them is the enactment which, after that period, requires all duties to be paid in ready money thus putting an end to a system of credits which has prevailed from the first establishment of this Government; a system which, however necessary or convenient in the infancy of our commerce, when the mercantile capital of the country was inconsiderable, and a strong desire was felt to foster and encourage foreign trade by all practicable means, may at the present day well yield to the important objects to be secured by cash payments.

Another, deemed at the same time an essential provision of the act is that which declares that after June, 1842, all duties on imported articles shall be assessed upon the value of such articles at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. Hitherto, throughout the whole history of the Government, the cost or value in the foreign market has been assumed as the basis for the calculations of ad valorem duties, and to this cost or value certain additions have been made, supposed to be equivalent to the charges of importation. But under valuations abroad, frauds real or supposed in invoices, and the unjust advantages which were believed to exist in the hands of foreign manufacturers, who had become, in fact, themselves the importers into the country of a large proportion of the manufactured goods from Europe, led congress to look to a home valuation for security as well to the American importing merchant as to the revenue, and to the producers of similar articles in the United States.

The legal effect of the act of 1833 would seem to be, to abolish the practice, after June 30th, of assessing duties upon invoices or foreign valuation; and, therefore, if Congress shall not at this session prescribe regulations for assessing duties upon a valuation to be made at the port of entry, or pass some law modifying the act of 1833, it may well be questioned whether any ad valorem duties can be collected after the 30th of June. The language of the law seems explicit. It is that "from and after the day last aforesaid," (June 30th, 1842.) "the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall to assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law." And it is further declared, that so much of any other act as is inconsistent with that act shall be and is repealed.

The assessment of duties, after the day limited, on the basis of the foreign cost or value, is inconsistent with the act; and the law authorizing it must therefore, as it would seem, be considered as repealed.

The act of 1833, as must be obvious to all, contemplates no other than ad valorem duties after June, 1842; for although in a given case a specific duty may not amount to 20 per centum on the cost of the article, yet that fact cannot be ascertained without referring to price or value--things constantly fluctuating—and much uncertainty, and perhaps confusion, would arise as changes in the market price of articles might carry the duty beyond the limit at one period, though within it at another.

Indeed, there can be little room for doubt that it was in the contemplation of Congress, at the passing of the act, that no duties on imports should exist in the country after June, 1842, but ad valorem duties. It must be admitted that this was a very important change in the whole system of imports into the United States, since it has heretofore been regarded as the dictate of high prudence and the teaching of long experience, that, for the prevention of frauds and the security of the revenue, duties ought, as far as practicable, to be made not ad valorem, but specific.

Of the essential or peremptory provisions of the act, there are two, which, it is not be disguised, were inended to stand towards each other in the relation of equivalents or mutual considerations. These are the reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. ad valorem, and the asessment of those duties upon a home valuation: It is impossible to read the act itself, and s ill more impossible to advert to the history of the times, without arriving at the most perfect conviction that the home valuation was resorted to for the purpose of guarding the revenue against fraud, and protecting American manufactures against undervaluations. There could be no other possible object in this provision. It is a part of the act, therefore, connected with another part, and inserted for the purpose of qualifying essentially the operation of the other part.

But it is highly proper to look at the circumstances which led to the passage of the act of 1833, and to regard the motives in which it appears to have had its origin. It was the result of a spirit of compromise and conciliation, at a time when considerable agitation existed and much diversity of opinion prevailed. If events shall appear to make it necessary to reconsider or readjust the provisions of that law, all proceedings towards that end should be conducted under the influence of the same spirit. The undersigned is most deeply impressed with the force of these convictions, while offering suggestions to Congress on the subject. He is constrained to admit that it has appeared to him that the interests of the country required some modification of the act of 1833. In support of his opinion, he would first mention the great, if not insurmountable difficulties of establishing a home valuation at our various ports, without incurring the risk of producing such diversity in the estimates of value as should not only lead to great practical inconvience, but interfere also, in effect with the constitutional provision, that duties or imports shall be equal in all the States. If such should be the opinion of Congress, then it is clear that some equivalent is to be provided for the home valuation, or else the whole basis upon which the act was expected to rest, as a measure of compromise and adjustment is taken away or displaced. There ceases, in that event, to be the mutuality or compromise of interests evidently intended to be produced by placing home valuation as an equivalent against a reduction of ad valorem duties. It remains for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether such equivalent can be found.

But in the second place, if Congress should be of opinion either that home valuation is practicable, or that some equivalent and proper substitute may be found for it, the undersigned will not disguise his opinion that it cannot be regarded as wise, by any portion of the country, as a permanent system of policy, to augment the amount of revenue, when further exigencies may require such augmentation, by raising duties on all articles, including those of absolute necessity, to the full extent of twenty per cent., and preserving that limit, at the same time, as a fixed barrier against higher duties on any article whatever, even those of mere luxury. Such a plan of revenue, if to be regarded as a settled system, appears to the undersigned to be unnatural and inconvenient, and such as is not likely to promote the best interests of the country.

The probable effect of the future operation of the act of 1833, upon the manufactures and mechanical trades of the country, particularly if no home valuation be established, and no equivalent for such home valuation found, gives rise to inquiry too important to be overlooked.

It is fully acknowledged that all duties should be laid with primary reference to revenue; and it is admitted, without hesitation or reserve, that no more money should be raised, under any pretence whatever, than such an amount as is necessary for an economical administration of the Government. But within these limits, and as incidental to the raising of such revenues as may be absolutely necessary, it is believed that discrimination may be made, and duties imposed in such manner as that, while no part of protection will be extended to the labor and industry of large masses of the people, while the whole country will be rendered more prosperous in peace, and infinitely stronger and better prepared if foreign war should come upon us. The principle of discrimination has obtained from the period of the foundation of the Government. In many cases it may be found indispensable to the interests of the revenue itself; and if, in fixing a system of duties, it consists with the best interests and true policy of the country so to apportion them among the various species of imports as to favor our own manufactures at the same time that the revenue itself is benefitted, and no injustice to any, it would seem proper and wise to reject arbitrary limits, and the idea of a forced and unnatural uniformity.

The undesigned feels no difficulty in admitting that a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, assessed upon the value of imported articles in our own ports, would in many instances be a rate sufficiently high for the benefit of the revenue, and also afford reasonable encouragement to home producers of the same articles. As to those, therefore, the object of the act of 1833 will be accomplished, if its provision for home valuation be carried out by Congress. But he still supposes that there are several descriptions of imported manufactures and produce, which would well bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. upon the home valne, and thus yield a greater revenue to the Government, while, in regard to some of them, it will be found that, without such increased duty, the labor of large classes, engaged in producing similar articles, will be greatly depressed, if not entirely supplanted.

It is unquestionably true, and well worthy of remark, that the act of 1833 was avowedly conservative in its objects and character, and, while it was designed to remove what was esteemed a grievance by one part of the country, it was not intended that the interests of any other should be sacrificed by it. On the contrary, a reasonable security was intended for all. Its true spirit, therefore, will be but carried out by acting, under any new state of circumstances, with reference to the same great objects, and doing justice alike to all—The great principle of that act was moderation and conciliation, and this should never be lost sight of. But the measure proper and necessary to carry out that principle may be changed if the altered circumstances of the country call for such change, without any departure from the principle itself.

Nothing is more established by our experience and the experience of other nations, than that the augmentation of duties does not augment, in an equal degree, the cost of the article to the consumer. In many cases it appears not to increase that cost at all. Very often the price to the consumer is kept down, notwithstanding an increase of duties, partly by the greater supply of the home production, and partly by the reduction of the price in the foreign market. It is believed, indeed, that there have been cases in which the joint operation of the two causes has occasioned prices to fall lower than they were before the increase of duties was laid.

This result in the operation of trade and business might readily be traced to its causes; but a full exposition of those causes, and the modes of their operation, would too much swell this report. Suffice it to say, that when an additional duty is laid on an article, in a country in which the artisle is extensively consumed, the burden always falls in part, and sometimes, as experience has shown, altogether upon the foreign producer. The foreign producer must sell; and if, in the place of sale, he finds an article produced on the spot which comes into advantageous competition with his own, by reason of paying no duties, he still must sell; and, for the sake of being able to do it, he must be content to bear the burden of the duties himself. The duty borne by the foreign producer in such case is like the charge for transportation—it is something which is necessary to bring him into the market of competition.—Analagous instances occur in domestic trade. The wheat grower of Indiana, who incurs heavy expenses in conveying his flour to an Atlantic port, expects no higher price for it when it arrives there than is paid for flour of the same quality to producers in the immediate neighborhood. The cost of trapsportation, therefore, does not operate so much to raise the price at the place of sale as to diminish it at the place of production.

Now the great law which regulates prices, by demand and supply, is sternly observed in cases of foreign importation, as in this instance of domestic trade. The undersigned cannot forbear to add, that vastly the greater proportion of the agricultural population of the United States is obliged to rely mainly upon the home market for a sale of its products, although a large part of those products, (wheat for instance,) is such as often enters extensively into the consumption of the world. The quantity of flour and Indian corn exported from this country is altogether inconsiderable, in comparison with the quantity consumed in the large cities and manufacturing towns, which have either entirely grown up or added largely to their population under the influence of laws of Congress, passed since the end of the last war, upon domestic labor and industry.

The immense interchange of products, all being the result of labor, which now takes place between producers of subsistence and the population above mentioned, shows the advantage which one class is to the other, and the essential importance to both of preserving their existing relations. If the consumption of flour and grain in the manufacturing districts, especially the North and East, decline, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the wheat and corn growers, since the quantity consumed at them will find a market no where else. To say nothing, in this connexion, of the incalculable importance of a home market to the producer of the great article of cotton, and limiting his remarks to the grain growers alone, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that all will see and acknowledge the great value to that class of producers of the Northern and Eastern market—the only considerable market, indeed, which is permanently open to them upon the face of the earth.

So long as the policy of other countries shall continue to exclude the products of our agriculture from their ports, and thus deny to us the advantage of a fair reciprocity in trade, it would appear to be equally the dictate of policy and of justice to our people to secure to them, as far as may be reasonably and properly done, a market of consumption for their produce in their own country.

The undersigned is of opinion that the condition of the Treasury and the country demands an augmentation of the revenue. It cannot but be the true policy of the Government to extinguish the amount of debt now existing as soon as practicable, and to avoid increasing it. The creation of debt, by loans and other resorts for revenue to supply deficiencies of regular incomes cannot but be regarded, in a time of peace, as injudicious and objectionable. The general credit of the Government, always good, has been greatly raised both at home and abroad, by the fact, that it has fully paid off and discharged the debt created by the revolution, and by a subsequent war with England, and wars with the Indian tribes. The preservation of this high credit is of the utmost importance. It must be the necessary reliance of the Government, if, in the vicissitude of human affairs, sudden war should come upon us, requiring large and immediate expenditures. Exact punctuality in the payment of interest, while the debt shall continue and its payment so soon as the time of payment arrives, as well as the known ability and honor of the Government, are the means of inspiring that general confidence which shall at all times enable it to use its credit to the greatest advantage.

The estimated expenditures of the Government for the coming year will exceed its probable income by $14,218,570 68. Should Congress authorize a reissue of Treasury notes to the amount of 5,000,000 and the balance of the loan be disposed of, there will remain a deficit of 2,718,570, for which provision must be made by law. But it is not supposed that Congress will deem it advisable to restrict the income of the Government to the precise amount of its expenditures. There ought to be a surplus of at least two millions, to meet unforeseen emergencies in the public service; and should even the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be withdrawn from the States, a reference to the receipts from that source in the last and present years, will show that a deficiency in the revenue, to meet the wants of the Government, must still remain.

The state of the national affairs, the disposition of the Government, in which, it is believed, the people fully participate, to put the country into a respectable state of defence, and especially to support and strengthen the military marine, all appear to suggest the propriety of such increase of duties on articles carefully selected as, while the amount shall not bear hard on individuals, by limiting their customary enjoyments, nor oppress nor derange the general business of the country, shall yet supply the Treasury, not extravagantly or excessively, but yet reasonably and justly for all the great purposes of national defence. Economy, that great public virtue, which is so essentially proper to be practised by Republican Governments, would be but half exercised if, while on the one hand it avoids all unnecessary expenditure, it does not on the other make a reasonable and judicious provision for such expenditures as are unavoidable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. WHITE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

ECONOMY SILK.—The perseverance and energy of the inhabitants of Economy, in the raising and Manufacture of Silk, is deserving of all praise. When it is considered that millions on millions of Dollars in Specie go from this country every year to pay for foreign silk fabrics, thereby impoverishing the country, the importance of experiments that go to show that we can raise our own silk will be rightly appreciated. The premiums drawn by Miss GERTRUDE RAPP, the present year, amount to the handsome sum of $600. The quantity of cocoons produced is 3,500 pounds. Silk goods, of various descriptions, are also manufactured at Economy, and meet warmly with public favor.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Lately, in the town of Jackson, Louisiana, a dray, loaded with several kegs of powder was being discharged, when the careless drayman let one of the kegs fall, and scattered some of the powder. A scissor grinder was near by, busy in his vocation, scattering sparks about him, when one of them fell on the spilled powder, blew up the drayman, scissor grinder, horse and dray, and killed four negroes. The shock was tremendous, being felt all over town, and breaking many windows. The drayman and scissor grinder were blown all to pieces, and the wheel of the latter was found on a balcony about sixty yards distant.

INDICTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES BANK CASE.—On Monday last the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, in Philadelphia, delivered their opinions in the case of the presentment of the Grand Jury, charging Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and others, with a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States. Each judge delivered a separate opinion, and all came to the same conclusion,—that the presentment be *quashed*. This puts an end to the matter for the present.

A severe fire lately took place at Little Rock, Arkansas, by which five tenements were destroyed.

OHIO BANKS.—The Ohio Legislature seem disposed to give the suspended banks of that State, whose charters are about expiring, neither new charters, or an extension of time to settle up. "Wind up," is the word.

We have just learned that Mr. Russell, the Antimasonic and Whig candidate for Congress, in the Somerset and Bedford district, has been elected in the place of Mr. Black, deceased, by a majority of between 40 and 50, over Mr. Philson, the Loco Foco candidate.—*Pittsburgh American.*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Mr. Spencer, by his masterly report has won golden opinions in all parts of the country, if we may judge from the many commendatory remarks of the press that meet our eye. That his intellectual ability is equal to that possessed by any of his predecessors, the production he has recently sent to Congress is sufficiently convincing. That he is patriotic and just in his conclusions and recommendations, is fully proven by the favorable report so unreservedly awarded by the press.—*Madisonian.*

HOME INDUSTRY ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Mechanics which met in the Grand Jury Room of the Old Court House, on the 21st instant, adjourned to meet in the same room, on **TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1842,** for the purpose of getting up a memorial to Congress for the protection of HOME LABOR. Farmers who may be in the city, and all others in favor of a Protective Tariff, are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

JOHN JACK, Pres't.
G. W. BRADLEY, Secretary. Dec. 30.
City papers please copy.

BRASS RULE.

A LARGE lot of PRINTERS' BRASS RULE, just received, and for sale, by
Dec. 30.—d2&wlt. M. M. GRANT.

INK.

JUST RECEIVED by Z. H. Coston, No. 184, Liberty street, 50 kegs News and Book Ink, assorted sizes, suitable for the season, from Eddy's Manufactory, New York. Dec. 28.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The article below is from the pen of one of our most intelligent medical men, whose statements are entitled to the fullest confidence.—The case he details is really a remarkable one, and might well have been supposed beyond the power of medicine:

"It is rare indeed that fallen humanity is made to experience from the hand of Providence so much severe and protracted suffering, and such calamitous and shocking mutilation as has fallen to the lot of *James Wyckoff*, a lad fifteen years of age, now living in the town of Clarence, in this county.

"James is the son of a farmer, the offspring of healthy and reputable parents, who have a numerous family of robust children. Without any assignable cause he was suddenly deprived of the sense of hearing some ten years since, which was soon followed by what was probably an attack of *dry gangrene*. This rapidly destroyed, first the palate, the bones of the roof of the mouth, and then a considerable portion of the upper jaw, upper lip, and the whole of the nose, both bones and cartilege, as well as integuments. It would be difficult to imagine in what way a more unsightly deformity could be impressed upon the 'human face divine.' This frightful disease ceased its ravages on the face after several months, to renew them again in other parts of the system with greater and more destructive severity.

"Some two years ago a 'black spot'—as the intelligent mother of this most unfortunate child told the writer of this—was observed under the nail of each big toe. This ominous appearance was the precurser of a second attack of gangrene, which gradually extended over each foot and leg to within four inches of the knee. A separation then took place, and in due course of time *both limbs dropped off.*—The fingers of the right hand were next attacked by this consuming malady, which extended to within a few inches of the shoulder, and at length the right arm fell to the ground like the dead branch of a living tree. The disease then showed itself at the elbow of the left arm and on the left shoulder, producing extensive exfoliation of the bones, &c. The integuments of the right side near the centre of the ribs, and of the right eye were also affected with the same destroying complaint in its incipient stages.

On examining the boy, who, notwithstanding he is deaf and mute, is really intelligent and sprightly, the greatest marvel to us was, how it was possible for a constitution so very feeble and lifeless, that the system was falling rapidly to pieces from the death of its parts, could, when reduced to a mere *fragment* of humanity, hold out, and prolong for years, a miserable existence. Strange as it may seem we found this *piece* of a child sitting at the dinner table with the rest of the family, and feeding himself with meat, potatoes, bread and the like, with an evident relish of his hearty meal. His stumps of limbs, which lately presented a hideous mass of eating ulcers, are now healing over kindly, and nothing but the scars are left to tell the injury done to the left shoulder and the parts that surround the right eye, the lower jaw, and the fragments of ears still growing on a head, the appearance of which we shall not attempt to describe.

The certain check given to this terrible, spreading and hopeless malady—the removal of the intense protracted pains ever excited by irritable fungous flesh connected with dead animal matter—the quiet sleep, increased strength, and stable convalescence so manifest in the person of James—were all, and doubtless justly, attributed by his mother to the *exclusive use*, for the last six weeks, of regular portions of Mr. C. C. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Those who have witnessed the truly auspicious, and most unexpected effects of this medicine in this very extraordinary case, are unanimous in the opinion that had it been early administered when the disease was comparatively small and feeble, and the constitution sound and vigorous, it could not have failed to prevent one of the greatest calamities that can befall a human being.

The above medicine, we understand, is for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Dec. 31. corner 6th and Wood streets.

JACKSON & SPENCER,

WROUGHT NAIL MANUFACTURERS,
Cherry Alley, between First and Second streets,
PITTSBURGH,

HAVE constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, HORSESHOE NAILS, and all kinds of WROUGHT NAILS, warranted to be superior to any others made in the country, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their ware, and judge for themselves.

N. B. All kinds of JOBBING, in the Smithing line, done with neatness, on short notice.
Dec. 24, 1841.—w3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the travelling community generally, that he is prepared to accommodate as many as will favor him with their patronage at his Hotel, situated on Main street, near the Neshannock bridge, at the sign of the "GLOBE."

The chambers are spacious and every apartment well furnished;—the table is always supplied with the best the country affords, and the luxuries of season while the bar boasts of the choicest liquors.

He begs respectfully to suggest that those who favor him with their custom, he is confident will not leave him disappointed. D. S. STONE.
New-Castle, Dec. 23, 1841.—w3t*

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT.

HAMILTON, New York, Oct. 8, 1841.

MR. J. J. FOOTE—Dear Sir: I cheerfully add my testimonal to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which have already been given. I have found his Carminative successful in my family, in cases where all other means had failed. I have also been with decided benefit his Expectorant. I would not be without either of these Medicines in my family for any consideration.

I have the gratification of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne. He is an examplary member of society, and sustains a high reputation in Philadelphia, as a regular and skilful physician.

J. S. MAGINNIS,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail at the Franklin Head Printing Office, Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office. A. JAYNES,
Only authorised Agent for Pittsburgh.
Dec. 14, 1841.—3td&w.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Ewing, Jr., late of Robinson township, deceased, in pursuance of said will, will offer for sale all that Farm and tract of land situate in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Jones' Ferry, and six miles from Pittsburgh, at the mouth of Robinson's Run, containing 159 acres and 9 perches, strict measure; bounded by lands of James Cubbage, heirs of O'Harra and others, and by Chartier's Creek. On which are three dwelling houses and other buildings, with about 100 acres of clear land, and excellent meadows on the said run and creek. Under nearly the whole of said land there is abundance of coal easy of access. Terms made known by application to either of the Executors, or Robert Woods, Attorney, Pittsburgh. ROBT. E. MURDOCK,
JAMES EWING,
Dec. 17, 1841.—wtf. Executors.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, the Farm on which he resides, near Herriotsville, within twelve miles of Pittsburgh, and a short distance north of the Turnpike leading to Washington, containing One Hundred and Thirty acres, of which about eighty are cleared, the balance, woodland, good and well timbered. There are on the premises, a good Brick Dwelling House, a Frame stable, Smoke-house, Carriage-house, Spring-house, an excellent and never failing spring, a Lumber-house and a Double barn, the latter not good. Also, Fruit Trees of the best, and nearly all kinds.

Possession would be given on the 1st of April next. WILLIAM JEFFERY.
Dec. 17, 1841.—w3t.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny County, about 15 days ago, two cows. One is a black brown cow, with a white spot in her forehead, hind legs white from the flank down, supposed to be about 12 years old; the other is a red brindle cow, with a white spot in her face, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN LONG,
Dec. 17, 1841—w3t.

BOATS TAKEN UP.

WAS taken up, by the subscribers, on the 11th instant, on the Ohio River, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, one large FLAT BOAT, and a Keel Boat called the "EXPRESS."

The owner, or owners are desired to come, prove property and take them away, within thirty days, or they will be sold to pay charges.

DAVID HAMILTON, and others.
Dec. 29, 1841.—d2t&wlt.

I STILL have several valuable Farms for sale, with Furnace, Forge, Grist and Saw Mills—all in first rate repair and operation. If not sold before the first day of May next, I will then rent them separate or together, to suit applicants. The terms will all be accommodating and reasonable.

I also have for sale a water power on the Zanesville side of the river, directly opposite the Messrs. Whipple's, by connecting dams with them, a sufficient power will be obtained in low water to drive any machinery—and an abundant supply may be had from the canal in high water. The foundation is solid rock, and the most commanding site for any large operation near this place—situate directly above the lower bridge.

We are now drawing Iron, and can fill bills promptly; our Iron is not only tough, but welds easy, and is considered the best in the United States for Wagon Tyre, Ploughs, &c.—I will warrant it all good.

We shall put the Blast on the Furnace in about four weeks, when Pig Iron and Castings can be had at fair prices, by application at the Works or to JOHN R. HOWARD, Zanesville. Some country Linen, Linsey, Socks, Shoes, &c., are wanted and and will be taken in part. JOHN DILLON
Dec. 8, 1841.—w4t,

NEW GOODS.

PRESTON & MACKEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 81, Market Street, PITTSBURGH.
August 31, 1841.—wly.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny
March 16.—d3t&wtf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Davidson, late of Plum Township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.

W. M. DAVIDSON,
HUGH DAVIDSON,
Dec. 3, 1841.—w6t. Administrators.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

HANNA & TURNBULL, Paper Manufacturers, Steubenville, Ohio, take this opportunity to make known to the public that they have opened a Paper Warehouse in Pittsburgh, on Wood street, at No. 104, three doors south of Fifth street, for the sale of their paper, where they will keep constantly on hand a general supply of Paper, consisting of Writing, Wrapping, Printing, Letter, Tea and Wall Paper, Bonnet, Binders' and Fullers' Boards.

In connection with which, they will keep a full supply of Blank Books, and School Books. Likewise an extensive assortment of Flint Glassware.—All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Rags and Tanners' Scraps.

Orders addressed to them at Steubenville, or to their Agent in Pittsburgh, H. R. Reynolds, for any particular size or quality of paper will be promptly attended to. H. R. Reynolds, is fully empowered to make all needful contracts, in the management of their business.

THOMPSON HANNA,
JAMES TURNBULL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3m.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa:

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstbctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States. For sale by

HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent,*
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

☞ **Sub-Agents Wanted;** apply as above. ☜
April 6, 1841.—w1y.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

PLANING MACHINE,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. D. & A. KELLY,
Seventh st., above the Canal Bridge, Pittsb'gh,

MAKE to order, and keep constantly for sale, a large assortment of FLOORING BOARDS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, VENITIAN and PANNEL SHUTTERS: and all kinds of Carpenter Work prepared and made ready to go into buildings, at the shortest notice. All Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 24, 1841.—wly.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY, for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

AVEGETABLE & Universal Medicine,

proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal

PITTSBURGH....DECEMBER 27, 1841.

RIVER.—Seven feet ten inches in the channel, by the marks, and falling. Weather cold, and a good deal ice running out of the Allegheny. Navigation still continues, but must soon close, unless the weather moderates.

☞ We have now on hand the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Report on the Fiscal Bank Bill, and the Bill itself, all of which we shall lay before our readers at the earliest possible day. Our back mails having all arrived, we have to-day given all the news of importance, and brought our Congress reports up to the time of adjournment over the Christmas holidays, so that we shall be better prepared for the reports.

The decision of the Court, on the motion to quash the recent presentment of the Grand Jury, in the United States Bank case, was to be given to-day at 12 o'clock.

☞ The editor of the Madisonian is in raptures with the Report on the Fiscal Bank Bill, "*sent in*," (he does say not "*written*) by the Secretary of the Treasury. He says:

"We shall embrace an early occasion to speak more particularly of the report upon the Fiscal Agent, *sent in* by the Secretary of the Treasury. This, in our estimation, is one of the most important papers ever furnished by a Secretary. Language can scarcely express our admiration of it. We will, however, endeavor, in future numbers, to do it justice."

TEXAS.—The new Orleans Courier, of the 13th inst., gives details, from Mexican papers of the 16th November, by which the news of the capture of the Texian Santa Fe Expedition is confirmed officially. Twelve wagons, five of which were filled with Merchandise worth $25,000, and the other 7 containing provisions and ammunition, were taken, with 200 stand of fire arms, a piece of cannon, 76 horses, and 70 oxen. The Texians, it is said, surrendred at discretion without a shot being fired, to Lt. Col. Aschuleta, having under him 230 men, the advanced guard of Gen. Armijo's division. A part of the prisoners have been taken to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans papers also state, that an army of 3000 men had already marched from the Capital for Texas, and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same point, led on by Santa Anna in person.

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL M'KEAN.—This gentleman, well known as Secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Mr. WOLF, and as Senator of the United States for six years, died at his residence in Bradford county, on the 14th inst. It is said he was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and possessed many good qualities.

VIRGINIA.—On the 18th inst., the Senate of Virginia passed a bill authorizing the Banks to issue small notes, redeemable in specie, until the first of April—also the bill suspending the penalty of 12 per cent interest, for refusing to pay their notes in specie until the 1st of April.

The bill to authorize a loan of $150,000 on behalf the Commonwealth passed the House the same day.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—Washington letter writers say that the difference between parties in the House of Representatives, on the question of Petition, is so small, that no members influenced pro or con in this matter can venture to leave his seat. We rejoice to hear this. We rejoice that the nation is coming to its senses, and is taking a right view of this inalienable right. Nothing but the unhallowed influence of slavery could ever have led the representatives of a free people to deny this right, and the day will come when men will look back with astonishment at the course pursued in this matter.

THE CREOLE.—The blustering of the Southern papers about the conduct of the British authorities in liberating the slaves on board the Creole is entirely useless. It has long since been settled by the laws of Great Britain that every human being is free the moment he touches her soil. The authorities of Great Britain could not give up these persons to slavery again if they would. It is out of their power. That part of them that have broken the laws of nations can be tried and punished according to those laws as free men, not as slaves.

Neither can any remuneration be expected from Great Britain. It would be a hardship indeed if that government could be called upon to pay for every slave that took refuge in her dominions, which her laws immediately declare free. It was also distinctly declared by Lord Palmerston, when the last payment was made for slaves wrecked on the Bahamas, which the laws liberated, that thereafter no claim for any indemnity would be entertained by Great Britain.

Domestic slavery, and the Domestic slave trade, is contrary to the laws, and unknown to the usages of most Christian nations, as well as not acknowledged by the Constitution of the United States, and those who pursue this unholy traffic must put up with the obstructions and inconveniences which laws made for free men, not slaves, throw in the way.

GOOD TIMES IN TEXAS!—The Galveston Advertiser, of the 8th inst., says that the whole revenues of Texas for the 12 months, ending Oct. 1, 1841, may be estimated at one million, in paper currency, or at $166,000 in specie.—The debt of Texas is officially stated to amount to $7,800,000; so that the revenue is insufficient to pay the interest. The expenses of the government amount to $150,000 annually.—The editor observes that nearly half the lands, in many counties of Texas, are under seizure for taxes.

EXPLOSION.—On the 12th inst., an incendiary fired a store in Smithland, Ky., containing a quantity of gunpowder. Almost as soon as the fire was discovered the building was blown to pieces. Had there been time for a crowd to have gathered, many lives must have been lost.

$1000 Reward is offered by the Commissioner of Patents, for the recovery of the articles stolen on Monday last from the Patent Office.

MR. IRWIN.—A writer from Washington, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, holds the following language in reference to our representative:

"The western part of our State is well represented by Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, and on the subject now occupying the House, he seems keenly alive to the interest of his constituents. He speaks well, and as if he were in earnest—no small qualification where manner has much to do in arresting attention even to what falls from good sense. He possesses intellect, talents and much information, and his ardor enforces his opinions, and commands [illegible] to his views. The interests of Pennsylvania will not be neglected under his care and management."

A writer in the New York American speaking of Mr. IRWIN's speech on the reference of the Tariff question to the Committee on Manufactures, says:

"Mr. W. W. Irwin then made what sounded at first like a strong Tariff speech, but it turned out to be a Tylerish contrivance to make the Pennsylvanians believe that the speech of Foster was an indication of the hostility of the Whigs to a Tariff. This, of course, was for effect in his district and State, where, as he said all parties were united in favor of a Tariff of protection; and he defied the Locofoco Pennsylvanians around him to go against such a Tariff "if they *dared*." The impression which he designed to convey to his constituents, of course, was, that they had more to hope from the *Tyler* men and the Loco Focos, for the promotion of their leading interests, than from the Whigs. He pretended to consider this movement on the part of the Southern Whigs as a violation of the great pledge, under which the Harrison men of Pennsylvania enlisted,—a pledge given by their lamented chief, of discriminating duties in favor of domestic manufactures under the Compromise Act. A better portion of his speech was that in which he denounced the extravagant positions of Mr. Rhett. He maintained justly that this assertion of the incompatibility of protection with revenue was not only equivalent to *no* discrimination *in favor* of domestic manufactures, but to actual discrimination *against* them."

ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.—The intelligent correspondent of the New York American, in speaking of the attempt to smother the Right of Petition in the House of Reprepsentatives of the United States, has the following significant remarks:

"The aspect of the Anti-Slavery movement is most formidable; and the Southerners, in spite of themselves, manifest unusual alarm at it, but in an unusual way. They see that this "attempt to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes," has only aggravated and extended the movement, given it depth, energy and a hold on the sympathies of Northern freemen, that it would have been slow to acquire without. The little rivulet that might have trickled unheard and unnoticed through its low and unobstructed channel, has, by damming up, accumulated a deluge, whose rapid risings are now fast submerging the valleys and the hills, and setting back upon the recesses of the North, to break loose inevitably, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, because the lighter, upon all below, with a force that may oversweep the continent, that will shake the Southern mountains to their base and shatter the pillars of their pride.

The Anti-Slavery cause, by this thoughtless obstruction, has already become the cause of free discussion, freedom of speech, *Northern* rights and Nothern *honor*. You may see this by noticing the remarkable facts that these new petitions are signed not by old women and children, and negroes, as was said in times past, but by "legal voters," every one of them being so headed and certified; and these "legal voters," too, in hundreds, in places where the ridiculous "abolition" ticket does not poll its tens. The number of several thousand of these formidable petitioners have been filed yesterday, and to-day, before the astonished gaze of the Southerners, who know as well as you do that this class of men, in such numbers, must have influence on a contested election, enough to determine the course of the Whigs and Loco Foco Representives who present their petitions Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, have poured them in to-day, and the style in which not only avowed abolitionists, but moderate Whigs, and even Loco Focos like Floyd and Brewster, presented these papers, showed that it was no joke."

PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati papers say that since the cold weather has set in the Pork business has become very active. The arrivals of hogs are estimated at 4000 per day. Prices have advanced a little, and 2¼ for the best is considered the standard price, though for superior lots $2,33 have been given. In speaking of the extent of this trade, and the systematic manner in which it is carried on, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The slaughter-houses are now in their glory—a fair field is opened, to show the skill of the operator, and the life of a Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio grunter, is closed in the twinkling of an eye. He finds himself slaughtered, cut up, divided, and packed away, his fat rendered down to Lard, and on his way to the sunny climes of the south, to be used as the chief food of the Southern planter, Eastern manufacturer, and the children of Africa, almost before thought is lost, and certainly without time being given for the change of his grunting scene. To kill, cut up and pack hogs is reduced to such a system as to make the rapidity of the movement almost beyond belief. This slaughtering is now on so large a scale that Deer Creek runs with blood, and the purple current is to be found in the water of the Ohio, flowing by itself a mile and more away from the slaughter houses.

Our large Pork Houses have assumed the lively appearance of times past. Each house is now full of men, active in the business of cutting up and packing away. The rendering and brine kettles send forth their fumes from an hundred quarters; and the nostril scents the blood of the grunter for a considerable space. The fumes of rending fat taints the evening air for squares from the scene of operation. The streets, for squares about the houses, are encumbered with barrels of Pork and kegs of Lard; and drays in long trains are actively engaged in hauling away. The season lasts but a short time, but this is one of business activity to many."

THE FISCAL AGENT BILL.—The Fiscal Agent Bill, prefaced by a long Report, has come to hand. The Bill differs but little from what was expected; and were all men infallibly honest and judicious, would, no doubt, prove highly advantageous to the community. If it can be guarded with proper restrictions, we hope it will become a law. The Report, introducing it, is remarkably well written, showing a giant mind, and is attributed to Mr WEBSTER by some of the papers. The following analysis of the Bill we take from the New York American.

SECTION 1. Creates in the Treasury Department at Washington an Exchequer Board, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President and Senate—to hold for 2, 4, and 6 years—so that one vacancy shall occur every two years, not removable except for causes specified, &c. One of these Commissioners to be President—to hold for 2 years. Secretary of the Treasury to appoint all subordinates.

SEC. 2. Exchequer may establish agencies not exceeding two in each State. Agents to be appointed and removable for cause by Secretary of Treasury.

SECS. 3 and 4. Exchequer and its agencies to be the fiscal pension and loan agents of the United States. All demands against the U. States to be paid at option of the holder in coin or Treasury Notes.

SEC. 5. Exchequer and agencies may receive private deposites of coin and issue certificates therefor never charging over ½ per ct. therefor. Such deposites never to exceed fifteen millions: certificates, and all other paper issued, redeemable only where issued.

SEC. 6. Requires establishment of proper bye-laws, &c.

SEC. 7. Authorises issue of Treasury Notes in sums from $5 to $1,000—redeemable in coin at the office where issued and *re-issuable*.

SEC. 8. Outstanding amount of Treasury Notes never to exceed *fifteen millions*.

SEC. 9 Exchequer and agencies to settle weekly with banks with which they deal, and never to have less than one-third of the amount of its outstanding paper, in coin.

SEC. 10. Exchequer may draw on its agencies, and *vice versa*, never charging more than the cost of transporting specie, and in no case over 2 per cent.

SEC. 11. Exchequer and agencies may buy bills of Exchange not payable in same State, and drawn not within — miles of place of paying; and if within 500 miles, of not longer date than 30 days' date; over 500 miles, of 30 days' sight—the seller not to be charged the rate of over 6 per cent. interest and the cost of transporting specie.

SEC. 12. No agency to receive private deposites or purchase Exchanges or sell drafts except for the objects of the Treasury in any State where forbidden by the laws of such state.

SEC. 13. Authorises an issue of *five millions of five per cent. stock* to aid operations of Exchequer, if required, which stock may be sold, and interest, and ultimately principal, be redeemed, by exchequer—the whole, however, under guarantee of the United States.

SEC. 14 Requires that public accounts and private accounts be kept in separate books, and that profits of private business to pay all salaries and expenses, and balance go to Treasury except that no balance shall be so appropriated until over $2,000,000 accrue. Two millions to be left as a contingent fund.

SEC. 15. Suits to be brought in name of the U. States.

SEC. 16. Vaults, &c. ,(Sub-Treasury,) to be provided in Washington, and in the Mints and Custom-Houses.

SEC. 17. Exchequer may appoint any specie paying bank its agent, but no such bank to receive deposites and deal in exchange on account of Exchequer.

SEC. 18. Accounts in detail to be made to Secretary of Treasury as often as required, and by him submitted to Congress: outstanding Treasury Notes at every quarter to be published.

SECS. 19 and 20 Denounce as misdemeanors or felony, according to the case, all embezzlement, false certificates on the part of Exchequer Commissioners or agents.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.— Many of our readers will be surprised to learn of the existence of such an institution, as we confess we were, so noiselessly was its commencement and proceedings up to this time. The National Intelligencer contains a long and full account of the origin and design of this institution, from which we take the following extract:

"Some year and a half ago, a few public spirited gentlemen united in a project for the formation of a society to be named THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE. The Cabinet Ministers were made *ex officio* directors, and the then Secretary of War was elected President. Though so recently begun, the Society now includes twenty honorary, seven hundred corresponding, and two hundred and fifty paying members; all but thirty of which last are resident in the district. Among the corresponding members there are numerous Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries, besides Governors of States and Territories at home. From the outset, the Society has moved vigorously and sagaciously.

The high State functionaries have zealously performed their part towards enabling it to do so, by transferring all the objects of curiosity and all of a scientific character, connected with their bureaux, to an institution thus decidedly *national*. These movements, though eminently spirited and effective, have been made so quietly that the number of distinguished persons constituting the list of members, and most of whom attended a stated meeting on Monday evening last, December 13, excited no little surprise."

The Institution has obtained a spacious and magnificent Hall in the Patent Office, in which to deposit its collections, which already exhibit a choice variety of articles interesting to science. All the treasures accumulated in the War and State Departments have been transferred to this institution, and efforts are to be made to secure the splendid collection of paintings lately inherited by JOSEPH BONAPARTE, from his uncle, Cardinal FESCH.

MAD DOGS.—The Urbana Gazette states that on the night of the 11th inst., a boy was attacked by a mad dog near Eton, Ohio, and before assistance was rendered, one of his arms and his side were lacerated in a most shocking manner. On the same night, another boy was slightly bitten on the head, by the same dog, in an adjoining township. A dog in Urbana had manifested signs of madness and had been killed.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1841.

The Vice President laid before the Senate two memorials in relation to the abolition of Slavery. The motion to receive was laid upon the table.

Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, presented a similar memorial, and two of the same character were presented by Mr. Buchanan. The motions to receive were in both cases laid upon the table.

The Senate ordered 1500 extra copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION BILL.

Mr. Linn of Mo., agreeably to notice given yesterday, brought in his Bill to [repeal the Distribution Bill, and to appropriate the proceeds from the sales of the Public Domain to the defences of the country. The Bill being introduced to the attention of the Senate, a question arose as to the proper reference.

Mr. Calhoun was in favor of its reference to a select Committee.

The motion was subsequently put, and rejected by yeas and nays, 24 to 17.

The motion to refer to a Select Committee was followed by a motion to commit the Bill, and this was voted down, 25 to 18.

This motion being disposed of, the bill before the Senate was made the special order for this day three weeks.

The Report detailing the plan for a fiscal Agent, from the Secretary of the Treasury, was then laid before the Senate and ordered to be printed. The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Atherton, proposing the reference of so much of the Messrge as relates to the Tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Sollers of Md., Linn of New York, Rayner, and Butler of S. C. After Mr. B. had concluded the house adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1841.

Mr. Henderson, of Miss., appeared in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Barrow, of Lou., presented a memorial from the New Orleans Insurance Companies! The memorialists state that they insured 38 slaves against capture and shipwreck—that the slaves were captured, sent into Nassau, and re-shipped to New Providence, a British colony. The vessel was boarded by persons wearing the British uniform, and were forcibly carried into New Providence.

The memorial having been stated, Mr. Barrow expressed his opinions very briefly upon the importance of the subject. He was doubtful to what Committee it properly belonged, or to what committee he should move its reference. But the subject was of such peculiar importance that he should move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He wished the subject reported upon in order that the South might see, and the country also, what was to be expected. The British Government claimed an authority over American property owned in the south, that we did not allow to our own Government, and he wished it to be understood whether this state of things was to continue.

Mr. Calhoun rose and seconded the motion of reference. He presumed the case was that of the Creole.

Mr Barrow told him it was that of the Formosa, a vessel which was wrecked some eight months ago, and which had on board some 38 slaves with the owner, who was removing from Virginia to Louisiana.

Mr. Calhoun continued, and said that it involved the same principle. Some years since he had presented a series of Resolutions to this body upon the same matter, involving the case of the Enterprise. Those Resolutions were unanimously adopted. He was glad the subject had been brought anew to the attention of the Senate, and that the Committee of Foreign Relations would bestow upon it the attention due to its importance. It was important soon to know where we stood upon this momentous subject.

The reading of the memorial was here called for by Mr. King of Ala., who followed the subject up with some remarks upon the extent of the character of the outrage and the necessity of vindicating our rights. He was not wrong in saying there was great danger of war with Great Britain, if such outrages were continued. With the Senator from South Carolina, he hoped the subject would be speedily considered and reported upon. Great Britain had gone on, step by step, until, as in the case of the Creole, slaves in a state of mutiny had been seized and liberated.

Mr. Preston of S. C. (the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations being absent) rose to express very briefly the views of the Committee. As a member of that committee, he did not consider that any immediate danger existed of a war. The acts of the Officers of Great Britain in reference to the seizure of slaves were in violation of the law of nations. The new ministry of Great Britain, he believed, would reconsider the views of the old ministry, and take a different and a higher ground upon the subject of these seizures.

Mr. Rives followed Mr. Preston in some brief remarks. He spoke, he said, as a member of the Senate, and not as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, having had no communication with any of the Executive Departments upon the subject. As a member of the Senate, he was of opinion that our relations with Great Britain were precarious, eminently so. They were made so by the case under consideration, by a hundred cases like that of the Creole, by the case of the Caroline, by the Boundary question, by the searching of our vessels on the coast of Africa. New negotiations would soon be necessary in reference to new cases, and when they were, the whole subject would be presented in a new light.

Mr. Rives said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs could not be expected to enter upon the consideration of this subject at once, and therefore ought to have it referred to them with that understanding.

Mr. Barrow pressed the consideration of the memorial upon its own merits. He wished an opinion from Congress that the nation might know what were our rights, and Great Britain understand from us that she had violated the law of nations and could do so no longer with impunity.

The South, he said, would never submit to such gross abuse of power and right; and if the Government of Great Britain did not restrain her subjects from such violence, and the Government of the United States did not throw her mantle over us, the South would take her rights in her own hands and send out from her ports cruisers which would destroy Nassau and all those places where these obnoxious expeditions were fitted out.

Mr. Calhoun said he was sorry to hear so much said of peace and war. There would be no danger of war if the rights of the nation were properly presented to Great Britain.—Their present ministry would do justice to us in this matter. There was more danger at home. The Government had been badly administered for 20 years past, and particularly since the Tariff of '28, which had made money as plenty as dirt.

Mr. C. was sorry to see, too, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Report, had embodied all the slang and trash which had been uttered upon the subject of protection for many years past. He was far behind the time. He did not wish to see a Tariff of that kind again, nor expenditures like those we had for many years, either for fortifications or any thing else.

The debate was very briefly continued by Mr. Barrow and Mr. Rives, when the memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the subject disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Cowen, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report certain amendments to the law providing a uniform system of Bankruptcy. Objection being made, the resolution was not received.

The debate on the reference of that portion of the President's Message relating to Tariff to the committee on manufactures, was continued till the House adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1841.

FISCAL AGENT.

Mr. Preston renewed his motion (first offered yesterday,) that three thousand extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of a Fiscal Agency be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was then put upon the question of printing 3000 extra copies, and carried.

The Senate then adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee on Ways and Means, on leave, reported a bill "extending the time of the Loan of July, 1841, and adding five millions thereto."

The bill was read twice, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The debate was then continued on the reference of the Tariff part of the Message to the Committee on Manufactures, without coming to a decission, when the House adjourned to Monday.

ADRIAN IN RUINS!—A fire broke out on Monday night, in Adrian, which destroyed a large portion of that enterprising village. It commenced in Crittenden's grocery, in which a keg of powder exploded. It passed on to the stores of Boyd & Hammond, F. J. King, and Largalere and Cornell.

The store of Sinclair & Underwood was mostly consumed, together with several other buildings.

The sufferers are, besides those named, Messrs. Wilkinson & Newell, whose building was burned down. D. K. Underwood, drugs, medicines, &c., $8,000. Insurance $2,000.—Bigelow & Hopkin's hardware store, $5,000. Boyd & Hammond, $1,000. Mr Crittenden, $1,000. Josiah Ward, Esqr., Attorney, lost nearly all his books. There were thirty sufferers, and the total loss is estimated at $40,000! *Detroit Advertiser.*

Weather at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 11th inst, has the following:

Standing high.—The thermometer stands pretty high—say seventy or seventy-five in the shade—at the present writing. Light pants and summer coats, that have been laid up for the winter, have been again called into requisition, and musquitos, like young doves, are *billing;* but, unlike young doves, are not cooing. Strange place this New Orleans, very!

Pennsylvania Canals.—The Harrisburgh Reporter, in referring to a table published in its columns, showing the cost of toll and freight between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, remarks that this table elucidates the difficulties that Pennsylvania has to contend with against New York, for the trade of the West. These difficulties do not arise from the rates of *toll*, which are low enough, but from the charges of *freight* —the transportation business being virtually a monopoly, in the hands of a few companies of large capital. Herein the evil unquestionably exists, and its removal might be readily and surely effected by the state, in providing trucks for the conveyance of section boats over the Portage Rail Road, which would thus throw open the business of transportation to individ-

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam Ship

COLUMBIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Columbia arrived at Cunard's wharf, Boston, on Tuesday, 12 M., bringing London papers to the evening of 3d inst., and Liverpool to morning of 4th inst.

The Columbia brings us no news of any great importance, from any quarter. Trade still continued stagnant. The manufacturing districts still gloomy and distressed. There had been quite a speculative movement in the Cotton Market. Prices, however, remain the same.

Money continued in demand, but was plenty at previous rates. It was thought that the heavy shipments of specie from this country and South America, would relieve the money market of another pressure. Flour was without animation and prices lower.

THE QUEEN AND INFANT.—The Queen, and the young Duke of Cornwall were in excellent health. The Prince is to be called Edward.

The Queen Dowager is getting better and it is expected will recover.

Sir Francis Chantrey, the most celebrated English sculptor, died of an apoplectic fit on the 25th of November. This great artist was considered, during his life time, second only to Thorwaldsen, the Dane.

A Magistrate in the county of Waterford, Ireland, Robert Charles Welsh, Esq., had been beaten to death on his return from the Dungarvin Petit Session. The cause of this attack was some writs of habere which the magistrate had issued to dispossess certain tenants.

The extensive steam cotton mills of the Messrs. Whitehead, at Rawtenstall, had been entirely consumed by fire.

Private letters from Manchester, adverting to the failure of Gisborne, Wilson & Co., the calico printers, state the amount of liabilities at about £80,000. The immediate cause of the stoppage is referred to the Bank of Manchester, which stands as a creditor for $6000.

The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far from suffering any diminution, continues on the increase. The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7708 persons in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone.

The British 50th and 98th Regiments were to proceed immediately to China, having been fully recruited.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland appeared to have been even more extensive than it was at first represented.

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn Law Associations, at Manchester, on 27th November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered "treason" some twenty years ago.

A slight degree of uneasiness prevailed in the French capital, in consequence of several workmen having struck for wages, and patrolled in large bodies the outlets of the city. The troops were kept under arms in the barracks.

Another serious inundation occurred at Venice about the 17th Nov., occasioned like the previous one, by a sirocco wind of several days duration. The Adriatic rose to such a height, that gondolas were made to navigate most of the principal streets.

Messrs. T. and H. Crofts, of Liverpool, who are concerned in the soap trade have failed, and their liabilities are supposed to amount to £45,-000. The acceptances of Messrs. Gisborne & Wilson, calico printers, of Manchester, a firm of some importance, have been refused —*London Times.*

The letters received in town, this morning, mention the failure of a Kendal Bank which has hitherto been considered very wealthy.—The firm had extensive transactions in Manchester also—and it is to be feared that it may tend to cause some embarrassment there.—*Globe*

Numerous mercantile failures had taken place in various parts of Europe, especially in Russia. Not less than two hundred and fifty failures had taken place in Moscow alone, and nearly an equal number at St Petersburgh.

Disturbances in Syria.—The following is a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Beyrout, dated the 20th of October.

"Serious events have taken place in the mountains—events amounting to a civil war. The Emir as is known, has established himself at Deir-el Kammer, and given orders for the levy of tribute, but the Drusses, instead of bringing their contributions, attacked the town on the 13th, and the fighting lasted till the 17th. There were 42 Christians killed, and 100 Drusses; the latter to the number of 50 0 besieged the Christians not numbering more than 800; but the latter fought protected by their houses. There would have been no end to the combat had not Colonel Rose and the English officers interfered with Eyab Pasha, Aid-de-camp of the Generalissimo, and concluded an armistice. The Colonel left the Pasna at Deir-el-Kammer. The Maronite patriarch has summoned his flock to arms. A mixed village of Drusses and Christians wished to remain neutral, but the Christians attacked it, which made the village declare for the Druses party.

Col. Rose whose courage is proverbal, hastened with some troops and his aids de-camp, to endeavor to allay the excitement—his endeavors were, however, fruitless, as were also those of Selim Pasha, and even of the Emir Besehir himself.

BEYROUT, Oct. 29.

A hundred villages have been sacked, the loss of human life has been dreadful on both sides, hundreds of children who escaped the ruthle's fury of the sword are now in bondage, and the hatred existing is of such a nature as to lead to the idea that it will continue for a length of time. The town of Beyrout has given shelter to hundreds of miserable families burnt out of their villages at an incredible short distance from that place, to such a point of insolent audacity have the Druses proceeded.

EGYPT.—It appears from the Alexandria correspondence of the Times, received by the Levant Mail that Mehemet left Cairo on the 3d inst., from Upper Egppt, accompanied by the Capt. Basilos Bey, whom he chose to assist in organizing that province. In the mean time all the Delta, except 38 villages, which belong to Sheiks who are allowed to retain possession of them, is declared to be the private property of the Pasha, and is divided by him among his family. The fellahs, or peasants, on their property, are to be absolute slaves to the Pasha.

The importation of slaves from the banks of the Niger is carried on as formerly, and they are sold in the bazaars of Egypt like sheep or other cattle. The same difficulties are opposed to the freedom of trade, and no one is sure of a bargain, as every thing depends upon the Pacha's caprice. Merchandise that has already paid duty at Alexandria, is again subjected to a further duty of 7 per cent. at Old Cairo, if intended for the Upper Nile or the banks of the Niger.

A CARD.

The Ladies of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, would hereby tender their grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very generous patronage which they have extended to their sale of useful articles for the benefit of the Church, and hope to have the pleasure of being again cheered and encouraged by their presence at the continuation of the sale on New Years' Eve, New Years' Day and evening.

Any articles intended for the sale will be gratefully received at the New Lecture Room, corner of Smithfield and 6th streets, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 31st. Dec. 27, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Tavern Stand and sixty-three acres of land on the Franklin Road, eight miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good frame House, Barn and Stable, a large Wagon Shade, a Spring in the cellar, and a Pump at the door. The property will be sold on reasonable terms, or traded for property in Pittsburgh or Allegheny cities. If not sold it will be rented on the first of February. Any person wishing to see the place will inquire of Mr. John Wright on the premises, or William Ramage on the adjoining place, or Benjamin Ramage, living in Ross township, Alleghany county, one mile from Peter Ivory's Tavern.

BENJAMIN RAMAGE.

FEMALES BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION.

☞ And not suffer the early seeds to knit its fatal threads in your system, but guard them as you would the thief at night. When you find the fatal enemy seeking to destroy your health by imbibing the evil seeds of a serious disease, REMEMBER DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY will immediately destroy and remove them. Thousands of your sex die annually from the want of proper treatment. Had those known the wonderful effects of this medicine, and used it in time, many could have prolonged their days, and yet be dwelling amongst their dearest friends. Those who are laboring under the influence of this disease, loose no time in procuring DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, it is safe and effectual, and always gives relief in the most hopeless cases. It strengthens the weak and debilitated, relieves the pain in the breast and side; suppresses the distressing cough, stopping the hectic fever and night sweats, and finally (if the case be not too far advanced) restoring perfect health.

Full directions and a treatise is given in a pamphlet, which accompanies the medicine.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1841.

CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED,

By the use of "Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY."

MISS EMELINE YEAGER, aged seventeen years, was taken when at the age of sixteen with a slight cold, which she neglected until the LUNGS fell a prey to that seeking destroyer, CONSUMPTION, when application to a physician was made but to no effect. He considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her, in the meantime she discharged great quantities of blood, with much expectoration of thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pangs of death. During the time her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," having noticed some extraordinary cure performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles and administered it to her. The fourth day he found some change, which gave hopes. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from disease and pain, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

☞ A small pamphlet accompanies this medicine which gives a full description of diseases, the manner of treatment, &c., &c.

For sale in Pittsburgh, at the store of SAMUEL FREW, who is Agent for Allegheny County.

July 30, 1841.

THE PUBLIC

Are directed to DR. HARLICH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES, which are recommended by thousands as a preventive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system. The APERIENT GERMAN PILLS, are a direct *Purifier of the Blood*, and certain to remove *Bile* from the stomach, which is the great cause of *Bilious* and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c. The STRENGTHENING TONIC PILLS give tone and vigor to the organs of digestion, restore the lost appetite, quiet the nerves of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless.—The above medicines are fast superceding the drastic *mineral preparations* which some physicians have heretofore been in the practice of administering to their patients. Since the introduction of Dr. HARLICH'S preparations into the UNITED STATES, many have abandoned such vile *deleterious drugs*, and commenced administering the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their use.

N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above medicines, will please direct their orders in future to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, (instead of ordering through other houses,) which will ensure them to obtain the medicine which they expect to receive.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

July 30, 1841.

SICKNESS! SICKNESS!!

REMOVAL OF AGENCY.—Those who have been obtaining the medicines formerly sold at 41 and 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, viz: DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, pain in the side, breast, and back, billious and all other fevers, and all diseases of the nerves, stomach and bowels, DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH, DR. LEROY'S FEMALE PILLS, for diseases peculiar to the sex, DR. COX'S STIMULATING EMRROCATION, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, and all diseases of a pulmonary nature. The above medicines have been used and tested by thousands since their first introduction into the "Western States," and testimonials of their great efficacy given by persons of the first respectability and standing in society. In order to secure the health to those who are laboring under any of the various diseases so prevalent at the present day, the proprietor has appointed Mr. SAMUEL FREW, corner of Wood and Liberty, streets, Pittsburgh, his Agent for Allegheny County of whom any of the above medicines can be obtained fresh and genuine from the *Principal office*, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

☞ All orders for medicines Agencies &c., must in future be directed to the Philadelphia office.

JACOB KATZ,
July 30. Proprietor.

CONSUMPTION AND DEATH

Will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the promonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "*Hope in a Storm.*"

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 19 North EIGHTH street Philadelphia. Also, for sale at the Store of SAMUEL FREW, Pittsburgh Agent for Allegheny County

Price $1 per bottle July 30, 1841.

CURE YOUR COUGH BEFORE IT BE TOO LATE

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is the only medicine that perfect confidence can be relied upon for the immediate removal of this troublesome complaint. This medicine always relieves a cough in a few days, and when the disease is seated on the lungs, it causes it to be discharged by EXPECTORATION, thus restoring sound health to the happiness and enjoyment of those who long have been afflicted.

The above medicine to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

July 30, 1841.

MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP, a safe and very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation.

Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. WILCOX, Jr.,—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.

Warsaw, Ill., Oct, 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE & Co.

NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	.....	$0 50
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Five lines or less, One year,	.....	$6 00
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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 29, 1841.

In order to make room for the very able and interesting report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Fiscal Agent, we have been compelled to omit our usual variety from this number. From the great length of the report, we are compelled to leave the Bill which accompanies it out, for want of room. Our readers will find an excellent synopsis of it on our fourth page. If the Bill passes we will then publish it entire.

The editor of the Daily American, in his paper of Monday, has a most unwarrantable, and unprovoked attack upon us, in connection with the Rev. J. M. Davis, (pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of this city,) apparently caused by our slight notice of that gentleman's Lectures on Matrimony; in which we took occasion to say that we were sorry that Mr. Davis had been subjected to improper newspaper strictures in reference to his lectures. In our article we said nothing in defence of the Lecturer or his Lectures, and stated we had not heard one. We merely expressed our opinion of the impropriety of subjecting a clergyman, in the discharge of the legitimate functions of his office, to newspaper criticism. That the public may see the meed of blame we deserve, in the opinion of the American, for thus freely expressing an opinion, and the manner in which that editor treats the character of a respectable minister of the gospel, when it suits his sinister and selfish ends, we insert the article entire.

"Our first love is ever the strongest; hence we find the old *Masonic* Editors of the Gazette coming to the rescue of a brother in distress, and defending the *lewd and licentious lectures of a strolling preacher*, and a bitter reviler of antimasonary and antimasons. It fell upon us to expose these men and uncover them of their disguise, at the outset of their pilgrimage; and we tell them now, that we shall watch them in their progress, and strip from them every mask as they chance to assume it, in aiding the labors of a masonic brother, under every pretence and disguise which may be assumed. It is not because this man is lecturing on matrimony, that we have called him to public account. It is for his *breach of morals* and *propriety*, in calling *riotous* gatherings in a church, where the audience are premitted to applaud or hiss the speaker, as on a common stage, as they are pleased or displeased at what they hear; and this for *no other apparent purpose than for making money*. We must confess, however, that it was some expressions bitterly reviling antimasons and antimasonry, that gave us the first bad impression of the man."

On reading the above malignant and slanderous remarks, we conceived it to be a duty we owed to ourself, as well as to Mr. Davis, to ascertain from himself whether the charge of his being a Mason was true, and if so, afford him an opportunity of defining his present position with regard to the Lodge. With this view we addressed him a note, which, together with the reply, will be found below:

To Rev. J. M. Davis.

Dear Sir:—The editor of the Daily American, in his paper of this evening, has a most wanton attack upon you in connection with myself, charging you with being a Free Mason and myself as assisting you as a brother in distress. I am aware that your standing in this community is too high to be injured by the assassin thrusts of such a man as the editor of that paper, when confined to attacks upon your ministerial or Christian character; but the present charge is, in my opinion, calculated to injure you more deeply, as more likely to gain credence, and may also injure me somewhat with those who are not acquainted with the motives that governed me in regard to my notice of your lectures, that has called forth this unjustifiable attack. You will therefore, in reply to this note, do me a favor by informing me whether you ever became a member of the Masonic order; and if so, what are your present views on the subject?

Yours respectfully, D. N. WHITE.
Pittsburgh, Dec 27, 1841.

REPLY.

Allegheny, Dec. 28, 1841.

Mr. D. N. White.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of last evening, I most cheerfully state that some years since, while preparing for the Christian ministry, I became involved in a rather warm discussion with a fellow classmate on the merits of Freemasonry. I took Antimasonic ground, and in the argument availed myself of all the current disclosures and arguments of the times against that system. I became so much interested in the question, and afterwards was so much annoyed by the reflection, that possibly I had wrongfully accused my brother, and unnecessarily wounded his feelings, that I made up my mind to join a Masonic Lodge and judge of the merits of the system from observation and experience. This step I was induced to take, not only from these considerations, but from the assurance of a most respectable gentleman that I could do so without violating any of my principles as a Christian Minister.—I met with the Lodge *but once*, and have *never met with any other*, and that from *conscientious scruples*. While I cast no reflections upon the gentleman who introduced me to the lodge, or upon those who are still connected with it, I must say that with my views of my obligations I could not meet with a Masonic Lodge now without *violating my conscience*.

The reasons which have induced me to keep silence on this subject have been that the whole system, so far as three degrees made me familiar with it, has been *thoroughly exposed*, by men of high standing, both in church and state, and also the *political* attitude which the question has for a number of years assumed. Taking no partisan part in politics, I have judged it most expedient to let it alone, especially as the truth has so abundantly *come out* from other sources.

But if my influence as a Christian minister is now, most gratuitously, made to subserve the cause of Masonry, or if a press has sought this refuge to *divert* public opinion from its *unprovoked* attack upon my lectures on *matrimony*, or if it wishes to injure you for the noble stand which you have taken on the great questions of *Temperance, Virtue*, &c., then I feel that to hold my peace would be doing violence to my own feelings, injustice to you, and harm to the general interests of *morality*, and do therefore now *publicly renounce* all connection with the institution of masonry.

I have not seen the piece to which you allude, in the Daily American of yesterday, but trust that, as a stranger, a young man, and a Minister of the Gospel, I shall not suffer in the esteem of a Christian community, while in the legal and conscientious discharge of my ministerial functions. To that community I appeal for protection, while I do not wish to be screened from the piercing eye of honorable and kind criticism. I will state in conclusion, that, with the exception of an interview, since the article in the American appeared, we never exchanged a thought upon the subject of Masonry or Antimasonry.

With the best wishes, I remain your friend,
JAMES M. DAVIS.

After reading the above manly and friendly reply of Mr. Davis to our note, and finding it contained an explicit and honorable renunciation of Freemasonry, and was therefore calculated to aid the good cause in which we are engaged, we rejoiced that an occasion had occurred that made it necessary for him to avow his opinions of the true character of the pretended "handmaid of religion," though sorry that that occasion had been brought about by such a disgusting exhibition of moral obliquity.

With Mr. Davis, heretofore, our acquaintance has been very limited. We merely knew him as a Christian minister; as pastor of a respectable Presbyterian congregation, numbering among its leading members such men as John Wright, James Wilson, and other respectable individuals, whose characters are a sufficient guaranty in this community that nothing improper would be transacted in a church over which they exercised a supervision. We, therefore, as a public journalist, felt bound to express our disapprobation of the reprehensible and unfeeling manner in which he was dragged before the public for pursuing a course which no doubt had his own approbation, and that of his congregation, and was certainly within the legitimate scope of a Christian minister's duty

We had, to be sure, heard some surmisings of Mr. Davis' masonry, but nothing more than surmisings; and, had we been fully aware of the fact, we should have considered it as transcending the proper discharge of our duties to have wantonly dragged him before the public therefor. Antimasonry is designed to effect its triumph over moral men, by moral means, and not by aggression and injury. Such is our view of the deformities exhibited by masonry, when tested by the sublime doctrines and morals of Christianity, that we think any Christian who will bring it to this test, will frankly acknowledge its incompatibility with the religion of Christ and immediately give it up.

Mr Davis, it is seen, had long since abandoned masonry, from conscientious scruples, but no fitting opportunity had heretofore occurred of publicly renouncing it. Such was exactly our own position. We are prepared to prove, if necessary, that years ago we avowed our willingness to publicly renounce Masonry whenever it was thought it would be conducive to the welfare of the Antimasonic cause. When a fitting time occurred we did so. So has Mr. Davis also, when he found the fact of his having been in a masonic Lodge, *once*, was likely to be made use of to uphold a system which he could not conscientiously support.

There are two things in the above article of the American deserving of notice. First, the acknowledgment that his *true* motives for assailing Mr. Davis were not developed until now. This pretended Antimason says that it was because Mr. Davis was a reviler of Antimasonry, that his ire was waked against him, yet this fact was kept *secret* until he had attacked his religious and ministerial character. Is it not more likely that this last charge was hatched up to form an excuse for his former unjustifiable attack.

In the second place, we would ask, how was it that this Antimasonic editor became so well acquainted with the fact that Mr. Davis had formerly been a Mason, even though he only attended Lodge *once*? May it not be inferred that he derives his knowledge from some Masonic brother?

With regard to the vile and unprincipled inuendoes of the American, in reference to the character of Mr. Davis, neither he, nor his congregation, nor this community would wish us to stoop to notice them. So also in respect to ourself. If the American choose to follow in the muddy wake of a certain trifling sheet that has been venting its spleen upon us, and gather up the offals of defamation and malignity left by his leader, he may do so, without fear of being noticed by us.

The inhabitants of Hagerstown, Md., are to hold a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Home League.

Cairo Money is quoted "no sale" in Cincinnati.

A. W. Snyder has been nominated as a candidate for governor of Illinois, by a Locofoco convention which lately met.

A Wholesale Business.—A man named *Samuel S. Clure*, in the Alton Penitentiary, has made a confession implicating about three hundred persons, in counterfeiting and Bogus making, scattered over Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana.

Advices from Havana state that the Spanish brig Amelia from Havana, bound to Vera Cruz, was lost on the reef in sight of the Moro, near Havana, and 14 persons perished.

Hon. J. C. Spencer has been confirmed by the Senate, as Secretary of War.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, ON THE FISCAL AGENT.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following Report was transmitted, in compliance with their request, to both houses of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, has the honor of submitting the draught of a bill for the establishment of a board of Exchequer at the seat of Government, with agencies in the several States and Territories.

In preparing this bill, it has been his intention to keep within, and to fill up, the general outline of the measure, as proposed in the message of the President at the opening of the session; but he does not flatter himself that it will be found so perfect in its details as not to require modifications and careful revision by the two Houses of the Legislature.

As this measure has, necessarily, been for some time under the consideration of the President and his constitutional advisers, the undersigned is directed by him to accompany the bill with a general exposition of the views entertained by him, and concurred in by them, respecting it.

In what manner and under what securities the public money shall be kept; in what manner, or whether in any manner, this Government shall attempt to supply a sound paper medium for payments to the Treasury, and for the general uses of the people; in what manner, or whether in any manner, it shall attempt to benefit the general business of the country, by furnishing facilities of exchange, are questions which have not ceased to agitate the community for eight years. Upon these questions much opposition of opinion has prevailed, and ardent and intense political controversies and struggles have been founded. It is time that this state of things were brought to an end. It is time that such provisions were made for the custody of the revenue as that the People may feel that the public treasures are safe. It is time, too, that, in relation to currency and exchange, individuals may know what they have to expect, or whether they may expect any thing from the measures of Government. Doubt and uncertainty in this respect constitute the worst of all conditions. They affect every man's means of living, and instead of giving encouragement, and applying a stimulus to individual exertion and effort, check the hand of industry, suppress the spirit of enterprise, and bring stagnation and paralysis upon the productive powers of the country. On subjects so vitally connected with man's personal and domestic welfare, the People have a right to require that what is to be done should be done without further delay, in order that they may accomodate themselves to the policy of the Government, whatever that policy may be, and be prepared to give a corresponding direction to their own industry and business.

The great want of the country is the want of confidence; confidence in the steadiness and stability of the policy of the Government; confidence in that which regulates the value of property and the wages of labor; and confidence in the establishment and preservation of the necessary and ordinary means of exchanging production against production, and of buying and selling with security, so that the intercourse between different parts of the country may be carried on with its former activity and usefulness. The object of the plan suggested to Congress in the President's message, and now presented for its consideration in the form of a bill, is to establish this confidence, and to give the country tranquility. It is designed to terminate contentions of long standing, and to restore that peace, quiet and satisfaction with the state of public affairs, without which men cannot pursue their vocations either with cheerfulness or with success.

Amidst the conflict of widely differing opinions, a measure is recommended which avoids extremes on both sides. It proposes less, far less, than many think it desirable that Government should do, or attempt to do, and at the same time far more than others are ready to recommend. It aims at a just medium, a common ground; on which those may consistently stop who might yet wish to go further, and to which they may advance without self-reproach who would nevertheless have desired to fall short of it. It does not attempt to collect a capital by private subscription, for the general purposes of loans and discounts, and therefore does not propose to perform the ordinary functions of a bank. On the other hand, it does not propose to lock up the public moneys from the time of collection to the time of disbursement, nor to demand specie payment for every debt due to the Government; making no attempt, at the same time, to furnish the country with either currency or exchange, and entirely contenting itself with securing specie payments into the Treasury. In these respects it differs from the system established by the law, now repealed, generally called the Sub-Treasury Act.

It is not intended here to discuss the respective merits of these two systems, which may be regarded as extreme opponents of each other. But it may be proper to say, in regard to a Bank of the United States, that if there were in no quarter any constitutional objection to the creation of such an institution, it would nevertheless not have been recommended to Congress, in the present condition of things, as a measure likely to afford relief to the country. Such is the condition of the currency, in many of the States, such the deplorable depression of general credit, produced by that condition of the currency and by other causes, and such the existing pressure in the money market, arising, as is believed, in a great degree, from want of confidence, that there is little probability that private subscriptions, payable in specie, would be obtained to any bank with an ordinary charter. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that six per. cent. stocks of the United States, now in the market, go slowly and heavily into private hands; and although this is doubtless partly attributable to the short period within which those stocks are made redeemable, yet the general fact concurs with other reasons in producing a full conviction that it would be useless, at the present moment, to attempt the creation of a bank, with a capital to be furnished principally by private subscriptions, and intended to discount, through its branches, bills and notes in all parts of the country, even if constitutional objections were out of the way. And in regard to the Sub-Treasury system, it is perhaps enough to say that it is supposed a return to that system, at any time hereafter, is an event highly improbable.

Between these—a bank on the one hand, and the system of the Sub-Treasury on the other—the present plan is offered, seeking to avoid the objections which exist to each, and to accomplish, to some extent, the good designed by both. The plan, such as it is, will be received and considered, it is not doubted, in a spirit of candor and conciliation, and with a disposition not so much to persist in the pursuit of what may be unattainable, as to turn to the greatest practical advantage of the country the use of all those means the employment of which may be expected to meet the general concurrence.

The bill now submitted may be considered as having three principal objects in view:

1st. The safe keeping of the public moneys.

2d. The furnishing, as well for safe and convenient payments to the Treasury as for the use of the country, a paper circulation always equivalent to gold and silver, and of universal credit.

3d. A provision for supplying, to some extent, the means of a cheap and safe exchange in the commerce between the several States.

Of the high importance of the first of these objects, no one can entertain a doubt. The public moneys are received by Government, from the People, for the necessary uses of the country, according to the Constitution, and ought ever to be esteemed a sacred trust.—They are earned by the industry of the People; and, while safely guarded, and applied only to really necessary and constitutional purposes, will be cheertully contributed by a patriotic community. The people have a right to be as safe as good laws and a faithful administration can make them, against both waste and loss.—It was the remark of the late President, striking by its brevity as well as its truth, that every dollar lost by unfaithfulness in office tends to create a new charge upon the People; and this truth cannot be kept too fully or too constantly in view.

Debts and dues accruing to the United States are paid, in the first place, into the hands of the appropriate collectors and receivers. In these hands the safety of the funds is supposed to be secured by the integrity and care of the officer, and the sufficiency of his official bonds, and by the enforcement of a strict system of frequent accounting. In the early history of the Government, and sometimes at more recent periods, when public moneys were to be used for their proper purposes, the drafts of the Treasury have been made directly on these first recipients.—At other times, and when there has been a Bank of the United States in existence, the law has required that those moneys should be deposited in such bank.

By the act of June, 1836, it was provided that public moneys should be deposited in certain State banks, called deposit banks; and finally, by the Sub-Treasury act, they were to be kept by the mint and its branches, and by certain officers called receivers-general.

In all these modes of securing, or attempting to secure, the safety of the public treasures, it is obvious that the main reliance, after all, has been placed in the honesty and integrity of public officers; there being superadded, however, in the case of deposites with banks, the guaranty supposed to be afforded by their capital; and in the case of individuals, a security by the execution of official bonds, with responsible sureties. But in none of these modes, any more than in any thing else which becomes the subject of human trust in human hands, could it ever be affirmed that the funds were absolutely secured, and safe beyond all possibility of loss or danger. Committed to the care of the deposite banks, to the skill of their officers and the pledge of their capital, we know from experience that the public money was not safe. Deposited with a Bank of the United States, although no loss ever actually happened from such depositc, we now see enough to know that there was danger, and that the safety of the public money depended upon a degree of discretion in the management of the institution, of the existence and continuance of which we had not, and could not have, perfect assurance. And under the operation of the sub-treasury law, everything resolved itself, at last, into confidence in the honesty and integrity of agents, and the sufficiency of their bonds.—There were, it is true, chambers and vaults, with thick walls and strong locks, but human hands held the keys. Under that system of public custody, the same temptations existed which surround men of doubtful principles or wavering integrity in other situations of public trust; and if the system had continued, these temptations were as likely to have shown their power over those employed under it as they have done in other cases.

It is confidently believed that the present bill contains all that is practicable, and can be useful, towards establishing a safe custody or place of keeping of the funds of Government. The system which it proposes will evidently possess some eminent advantages of safety over a bank. In banks, excessive loans, and a disposition, often prompted by their own interest, to carry their accomodations to quite unreasonable lengths, are a great source of danger. The board of Exchequer will be free from this. It is to make no loans, and to give no accomodations. Operations in exchange, when founded in real business transactions, are usually safe in well conducted banks. Indeed, regular dealing in exchange is the safest of all banking transactions, and, in this respect, the present measure promises still greater safety than attends the same business in banks, from the strict limitations imposed on it, and the absence of all motive to run into excess. Banks, too, as we have seen, are sometimes induced to depart altogether from their proper sphere of business, and to entangle themselves with commercial speculations. But into no such speculation will the Board of Exchequer enter.

There is plainly, therefore, less danger in the system now proposed than in a bank, so far as danger arises from the manner in which the public funds may be used; while in all other respects its advantages are equal to those of the best conducted banking institutions.

It may be said that it is hazardous, in all cases, to suffer the public funds to be employed, in any degree, in exchange or other dealing. If it be admitted that this objection is not without its force, it must be acknowledged, at the same time, on the other hand, that these funds would be used, not only for purposes of exchange, but in general accommodation loans, and to a great and often dangerous extent, by any bank in which they should be deposited But if, after all, it be regarded as possible that occasional losses may happen from dealing in exchange, with the limitations provided in the bill, it will then be for Congress to decide whether a danger so contingent shall induce it to reject the bill, and to prefer a system which locks up from all use every dollar of the public money, from its receipt to its disbursement. As the evil of thus witholding so large a portion of the circulation from the general uses of society, by retaining it until wanted for disbursement, is manifestly a great evil, especially if the funds thus withdrawn be in the precious metals, it ought not to be suffered to exist, unless the danger from the adoption of another system be equally manifest.

A plain, practical, and important public good ought not to give way to dangers of doubtful occurrence, or likely to be slight in degree, if they should occur. Some risks must be run, whenever any thing important is attempted in regard to revenue and finance, as well as in other business of life; and the true question must always be, whether the danger of loss be so clear and so great as to overbalance the evident and certain benefits. And it is to be borne in mind also, that although the present measure has not profit to Government or augmentation of revenue for its object, yet that the operations of the Exchequer are expected to result in some amount of earnings, so that, if occasional losses should occur, such earnings may make them good.

The Board of Exchequer, it is to be presumed, will be composed of men of high character, known to the country, and possessing its confidence.

It will be their duty to superintend and watch over the conduct of those who pay out and receive money from day to day, and to demand from all such agents proper bonds, with responsible sureties; and it will be their duty, also, to prescribe and enforce a system of regular and prompt accounting, which shall know neither indulgence nor delay. At the principal Board, and at each agency, the business of every day may be closed, and each subordinate officer called on to account for his receipts, before the day itself closes. Over the Board the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise a superintending power, by the right of calling for all accounts, general and particular, as often as he pleases. And, finally, the absolute authority of Congress will exist over the whole. Congress will have created no corporation; it will have conferred no privileges or benefits, except on the public; it will have granted no vested rights to individuals; it will have parted with no portion of its power; but its authority will remain to amend, to supervise throughout, or to abolish altogether the system, at all times, according to its pleasure.

If entire trust may not be reposed in an institution thus guarded, it can only be because human beings can never be the objects of absolute confidence, nor human skill always adequate to the accomplishment of its objects.

Nor is the plan justly liable to the objection that it creates a union of the purse and the sword, by giving to the Executive the custody or control of the public money. Far otherwise. The President cannot touch a dollar of the public money, by his own authority, nor change its custody. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot touch a dollar, nor change its custody, except to meet the occasions of the public service, and by a public official act.—Whoever shall come to the Exchequer for money, must show the law of Congress under which he comes, and no payment can be made but in compliance with such law. Until appropriations are made by law, the President will have no more authority than any other individual in the country to take a farthing from the Exchequer.

The purse, then, is effectually severed from the sword; the executive power is confined to its proper function of executing the laws of Congress, and discharging its other high constitutional duties; and the public funds will be in their proper place, entirely beyond his reach or control, until Congress shall appropriate them to their destined purposes. From that time they will go into the hands of disbursing agents as the public service may require, protected still by official responsibility and adequate bonds, and still beyond any interference by the Executive power. In the Exchequer, therefore, the public treasures will be safe—safe against the usual causes of loss and danger, and safe from Executive control.

But the Exchequer is expected to do more than merely to safely keep the public money.

Its second object is to furnish a sound paper circulation, in which debts to the Government may be paid, and which may also be useful to the commerce and general business of the country. The first of these functions is purely fiscal; and the instrumentality of such a paper medium, in certain exigencies of the country, may become indispensable to the exercise of the highest duties of Government.

In so reasoning upon this subject as to come to any practical conclusions, it is necessary to consider some things as settled and certain.—Among these, one of primary importance is, that a paper circulation exists in the country, and that there is not the least probability of its ceasing to exist. The States possess the power of creating banks of circulation, they exercise this power; many of them derive not unimportant revenues from its exercise, and some of them even have established banks, of which they are themselves proprietors. No man can reasonably expect to see the day when they will relinquish this power, or refrain from its exercise.

In the next place experience has confirmed the truth beyond the possibility of doubt or question, that paper of State banks cannot be of universal circulation and credit; there never has been, and there is not now, any one State bank whose notes pass readily from hand to hand, as equivalent to specie, over all parts of the country. Many of these local institutions are perfectly sound, are well administered, and their credit in their own neighborhood entirely unquestioned. But, from the very nature of things, their credit is and must be local only. It can never be universal. The people are acquainted with the institutions of their own respective States, and generally understand the ground of the claims of such institutions to confidence and respect. They pay attention also to whatever is established by the General Government, because they have an interest in the laws which it passes.

But the People, that is to say, the great mass of productive earners of one state, cannot, generally speaking, be acquainted with the moneyed institutions of other and distant states.—In most cases they do not even know such institutions by name. How, then, can they give them their confidence? We see they do not give it, even where it might be most safely bestowed. They prefer the paper of their own banks though they knew it to be depreciated, to the paper of other banks, because they have confidence in the institutions of their own state, and because they know the amount of depreciation on the paper of such banks, whereas of the value of a note of a distant bank they are wholly ignorant. But this knowledge, which the great mass of the community does not possess, brokers and money dealers do, and they use it skilfully to their own advantage. A farmer of Virginia will hesitate to receive in payment a New York note. He will prefer Virginia paper, although he knows it is not equivalent to specie, because he can form some opinion of its value, while of the New York note he knows nothing. But the holder of the New York note, at the same time, is able to dispose of it at the first broker's office, at a large premium.

Every man in the habit of observing what passes around him must see every day the existence of this state of things, and its inevitable consequence, is, to throw the loss of depreciation on the laborious and productive classes. Whenever bad paper circulates; it is the industrious and the hard working who suffer first, and suffer longest, and suffer most. But it is not intended to pursue this part of the subject further than to illustrate and confirm the truth, that no State bank, founded on whatever capital, administered by whatever degree of fidelity and skill, can obtain that familiar character and that established and well known credit, which shall give its bills circulation through all classes, in any amounts, and in all parts of the country.

Now another most important truth, equally well settled by experience, is, that paper issued for circulation, under the authority, or with the sanction of the Government of the United States, does acquire and retain this advantage of known and unquestioned character and universal confidence. No matter whether the note or bill present itself in Maryland or Missouri, Maine or Georgia, if it promise payment in specie, on demand, and that promise be supposed to be guarantied by the character and credit of the government, it springs immediately to a value equivalent to specie. The impress of the National Government, connected with the fact of its immediate convertibility, stamps the paper with a mark of perfect and universal reliance, because all the people in all the states are alike interested in the General Government, alike acquainted with its proceedings, and have like faith in paper to which it gives its sanction. We seem to be called upon therefore to act on this subject with three important truths made clear before us; first, that a paper circulation will continue among us; second, that no paper circulation of universal credit can ever be furnished by State Banks; third, that such a paper can be furnished under the authority of the Government of the United States.

It is under the influence of these realities that it is now proposed to issue, to some extent, a paper currency, according to the provisions of this bill. Its uses are expected to be twofold. In the first place, as already stated, it will furnish a safe paper medium, in which payments may be made to Government of all debts and taxes Few persons, perhaps, are sufficiently impressed with what would be the value of this, in certain emergencies.

Debts to Government are now to be paid in specie, or the notes of specie paying Banks.—Let us suppose that some exigency should come suddenly upon the country, requiring the immediate assessment of heavy taxes, and that the same exigency should compel all the State Banks to suspend specie payments. In such a posture of affairs, how could taxes be paid? Of specie there would be little to be had; of the bills of specie paying Banks, none. Government would be driven by absolute necessity to the use of paper resting on its own credit, and created for the occasion. It would have no other resource. All must see how vastly useful the system now proposed would be, upon the happening of such an emergency. The Exchequer would be found in operation, and in possession of a certain quantity of specie; its notes would have become familiar to the public, it would have, in addition to its specie and its own established character, the amount of revenue, whatever that amount might be, to sustain its circulation. It would furnish notes for disbursement, and receive them for taxes.—With these means, and by faithful and skilful management, though it might be embarrassed by the prostration of other institutions around it, it would still retain its own credit; and that credit would be a vivifying and fructifying germ midst general blight and barrenness.

But this part of the bill has another purpose equally or still more important. The measure is intended for the people as well as for the Government. The issue of Treasury Notes, always redeemable in gold and silver, and the use of them in payments from the Treasury, and in the purchase of exchange, cannot but be beneficial, it is conceived, in a high degree, to the whole commerce and all the business concerns of the country.

In this part of its operation the system presents itself as beneficent and productive of essential good It seeks not Government emolument or Government convenience only, but the public good, the good of the people, in the largest and most comprehensive sense. Its effect is to give to the people, to their labor, and their internal trade, the activity of funds which would otherwise be locked up, and to give them, at the same time good money. It employs those funds to sustain credit, to supply a sound currency, and to favor useful intercourse between the States. And it does this without assuming undelegated powers, without alarming the jealousy or wounding the pride of the States.

Yet it cannot with any justice of propriety be called a Government Bank. The essential elements of a Bank are still wanting toit. Government seeks not to fill its own coffers by discounts or to make gains by the use of its own credit, or to make the issues of the Exchequer a substitute for revenues in order to meet its own necessities. Nor does it propose to inflict on the people the evils and the scourge of an irredeemable Government paper, because no paper is to be issued which is not payable in gold or silver on demand---all paper thus resting on the double basis of immediate convertibility and the public faith. It is not easy to conceive how any paper intended for circulation could be more safe or more useful for the purpose of commerce; and it is believed that it is just such a paper as the wants of the country now loudly demand.

The extent to which this paper may be issued and circulated, is, it must be confessed, in some degree uncertain. This must depend on the amount of revenues collected and disbursed, and on the degree of success which may attend the operations provided for by another part of the bill. But whether the circulation of the notes of the Exchequer be larger or smaller, it must, so far as that circulation shall extend be favorable to all interests. It cannot but conduce to the public welfare that there should be, in ever part of the country, some one institution, or some one agency, which shall be of undoubted credit; and whose issues, be they great or small, shall be equivalent to coin.

If the circulation of the notes of the Exchequer from hand to hand, in the common business of life, should be found to be small, that fact will arise from one or the other of two causes, or from the combined effect of both. If the amount issued should be small, then of course it can only fill the channels of circulation to a limited extent. And while the paper of the State banks shall continue depreciated and yet remain in circulation. Treasury notes, it is highly probable, will often be taken out of the general circulation and used for purposes of remittance. Their limited circulation in such a case would arise from their superior value in comparison with the value of other paper. It would not be owing to want of confidence in them, but to their possessing the highest degree of confidence.

But if such use of Treasury notes should take place, and should diminish the amount circulated in daily transactions from hand to hand, yet that use itself would confer a general benefit of great importance, inasmuch as all such remittances perform the office of furnishing safe and cheap exchange, and co-operate directly with the results hoped to be produced by another provision of the bill. But if the exchequer and its agencies be allowed to deal in exchange, this use of its notes, although it might exist to some extent, would be far less considerable.

Among possible objections to the issue of redeemable Treasury notes, one may be, that they will be returned on the Exchequer for specie for exportation.

States and companies, it is known, owe heavy debts in Europe, and these States and companies it may be fancied will obtain Treasury notes, harass the Treasury by demands for specie, and send the specie thus obtained abroad in discharge of their own obligations. A few words may display such imaginations.

In the first place, the argument, if it prove any thing, proves too much; for it proves that for the same reason all specie-paying banks ought to cease specie payments. But the truth probably is, that these States and companies find less difficulty in lighting on some convenient mode of remittance than on commanding at the present moment, the means of making remittances in any form. The general depression, with the co-operation, doubtless, of other causes, has suspended the power of obtaining such means. We must continue to hope that under a better state of things and in better times, this power will revive, and when it shall, we must look to our crops, to our freights, and to the general earnings of our industry, to enable us to meet the claims of creditors abroad. In the mean time, since neither States nor companies can obtain loans of Treasury notes, nor otherwise possess themselves of them than by buying and paying for them, we need not distress ourselves with apprehensions of runs on the Exchequer from that quarter.

It remains to say something upon that part of the bill which authorises the Exchequer and its agencies to buy and sell domestic exchange, under certain limitations and restrictions.

That an institution founded on a more extensive plan, with a larger moneyed capital, which should deal in exchanges on a broad scale, buying bills at long dates, or accepting bills on security, in order to enable drawers to anticipate their means, and thus afford capital and credit, as well as exchange, strictly speaking, might, but for the dangers attending it, produce more benefit than that now proposed, may be safely admitted. But such a scheme involves the idea of making loans and advances, of venturing largely on the strenght of personal security, and entering in no small degree into the hazards of commerce. No such purpose is intended by presenting the present bill to the consideration of Congress. On the contrary, the utmost concern has been felt to guard the proposed measure against all tendencies to such a system of exchange operations.

In all its purposes, it looks to currency and to exchange, not to lending or to discount.—And it may well be a matter of serious consideration, whether such large powers of discount can be safely lodged in private institutions, with the power of making such discounts by the use of their own Notes.

The supervision and regulation of currency belong to Government; the business of commerce and the borrowing and lending of money to individuals And perhaps no conviction is more rapidly taking possession of the minds of enlightened men than that Government should not commit the high and important function of superintending and regulating the currency of a country to the hands of those whose occupation consists in making loans and discounts, whether on promissary notes or bills on time, Whenever a bank makes a loan, or a discount, by the issue of its bills, it adds so much to the circulating medium of the country; and in the absence of all other regulation or restraint, several hundred banks, whose palpable interest it is to increase the amount of circulation, are to decide, each in the exercise of its own discretion, to what extent that augmentation shall be carried. That to such a system there must be some check, or that, in the absence of all such check, the emission of paper will be continually tending to excess, must be manifest to every reflecting mind. It is not proposed to enter fully into this subject at present; but as it has already in other countries, so it must necessarily ere long in this, command the most serious attention of Government.

It is hoped that the measure now proposed to Congress will have some effect, at least, in counteracting the tendency to excess in Bank issues. While it may not accomplish all that is desired, it is believed it will effect something. To the extent of its means employed, its operations will be calculated to restrain issues and to correct excesses; because, in the first place, every accession of good currency to the general mass, tends either to render the bad worthless, so that in time it shall all give way to a better, or to compel those who issue such bad currency, to raise its value by preparing for its redemption. If good currency could be put into circulation in such quantity as to meet the uses of the country, it must of course expel the bad, or bring about a change of its character; although it is equally true that, while the great mass be bad, and while it yet circulates, not having become entirely worthless, it is difficult for a small amount of good currency to share in the general circulation, since it is liable to be selected from the mass for purposes which that mass will not answer. And, in the second place, the Exchequer will act beneficially in this respect, by holding all State banks with which it may have dealings to a punctual performance of their obligations, and bringing them to an immediate settlement for such of their bills as may find their way into it, or into any of its agencies.

It is not intended to say that the proposed measure will of itself be able to arrest the progress of the great evil of excessive bank issues, or that Government may not be obliged, hereafter, to adopt other measures. On the contrary, as already suggested, it is apprehend that these evils may yet imperatively call for other remedies. But it is believed that it will have a considerable effect, should its operations be as successful as is anticipated, in checking and limiting what it may not be able entirely to suppress.

But there is another very important consideration connected with this part of the subject. One great object of the whole measures is to furnish a sound currency in the form of Treasury notes, redeemable on demand in specie.—These notes can get into circulation, and be kept in it, only in two ways; first, by payment in such notes of debts and demands on the Treasury; and second, by buying domestic exchange. And it is the last of these modes which is most confidently looked to as furnishing an active and continual circulation of this paper. When issued in Government payments at distant points, the general tendency of the notes will be from those points to the great Atlantic cities, according to the course of trade; thus leaving the place of their first issue without the benefits of their circulation. But it is evident that if the agencies at those distant points shall be authorised to purchase bills of exchange, a new source for the issue of sound circulating paper will be opened, and the exchange thus bought, would be remitted, wherever the demands of trade should call for it.

In a country of such varied productions as the United States, some parts being highly commercial, others manufacturing, and others yielding vast amounts in raw material, the current and course of exchange has periodical changes. It flows one way or the other, or in the same way with more or less force, according to the seasons. Nor is this course always direct, but on the contrary often circuitous, winding itself through several distant markets.—Commodities in many parts of the West seek a sale in the South, not expecting payment in Southern products, but in means available in the North and the East. This happy diversity of products, and these useful ramification of internal trade, demand imperatively not only a currency satisfactory to all, but the means, also, of easy, cheap and safe dealing in exchange. And these two objects assist each other. A good currency enables him who needs exchange to buy it, and he who has exchange to sell, to sell it. Good currency and safe exchange being thus mutually convertible and acting together; all under proper limits and securities, form the most perfect system of paper circulation. The power to deal in exchange seems essential, indeed; to any considerable circulation of Treasury Notes in the South and West. And it may be added, that nothing would tend more to counteract the concentration of moneyed affairs, at one or a few points, than the ability of buying domestic exchange with good paper, redeemable at the place of purchase. Commercial transactions, and the consummation of pecuniary engagements, naturally concentrate themselves in places where the currency is good. There is no remedy against this concentration so sovereign as the supplying of a good currency every where.

A safe system of exchange, though no more extensive than is contemplated by this bill, will be of great use to the commerce of the country in other respects, besides furnishing the means of keeping a good currency in circulation. The more direct advantages flowing from it are not inconsiderable. Although its object be not to supply capital or credit for purposes of trade, or to make advances, and although the whole system is limited to exchanges, strictly, yet it cannot fail to afford very important facilities, and to be productive of much general benefit.

The power or faculty of reaching to funds already accumulated in a distant part of the country, and of bringing them home immediately, and without loss, is a power or faculty of no mean importance in the hands of those whose business leads them to form commercial connexions in such distant parts. This power or faculty the measure under consideration proposes to confer impartially on all, to the extent of its means. And its capacity for good, in this respect, is confidentally left to the judgement of those whose practical experience has rendered them most competent to decide.

As to any dangerous consequences from untoward influences in buying or selling exchanges, it is to be again observed that the Exchequer can lend money to nobody, it can furnish capital to no one to begin, carry on, or uphold his business; it only seeks to enable any one to place his funds where he needs them: and this, as it will be seen, is to be done under such restrictions as that all idea of accommodation, and therefore all idea of partiality or favour to individuals, is effectually repelled. All real borrowing and lending is excluded, and bills are to be taken on such time only as is necessary for ordinary notice, and the usual transmission of intelligence.

Over operations, begun and completed in so short a time, and which are to be carried on in the face of the commercial community—operations which allow so little of favor or accommodation to any—it is not likely that unjust or partial local influences, far less likely that any pernicious central influences, will exercise control.

It may be objected to all dealing in exchanges, that parties on bills will become debtors to Government; that in case of any general pressure they will petition for relief, and thus embarrass Government, as well by neglect of punctuality of payment as by importunity for indulgence. It is readily admitted that the delicate relation of debtor and creditor should be avoided, as far as may be, between Government and the People. But in many cases it must exist. The imposition of every tax creates that relation; every custom-house bond creates it, and it is found in many other forms. But a better answer to this objection is, that the credit, so far as any may arise under the operations of this bill, will be a commercial credit, of all others the most unlikely to be violated—of a few days, continuance only, existing between the Governments and each individual, by himself, out of which no common cause, no common interest to delay, no common importunity for relief can well arise.

As this great object of the whole measure is to put an